The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,145 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
† VICTORIA ..	6930	1500	G. F. Cates	11th Nov.
L. HYDASPES ...	2261	300	E Crew	18th "
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 164 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MIRZAPORE..	3887	601	R. Harvey	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ ...	4191	810	A. H Johnson	25th "
PESHAWAR...	3930	603	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd "

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDINO..	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th "
MANILLA.....	3,000	800	20th "	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	...	On the 5th Nov.
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

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CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtaine from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

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DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

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F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

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MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

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INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

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FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

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For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

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F. FISCHER & CO., Agents for India.

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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY. Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. ..... " 2-12 "

F. FISCHER & CO.

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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

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HUMMUM STREET.

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TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c., required by the Company during twelve months, commencing 1st January, 1888.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form Sealed, Superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs; 100, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p. m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 16th November, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples of the Articles seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent reserves the right to accept one or more items without reference to other items in the same tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th October, 1887.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th November 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebundar and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 7th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th November, at 5 p.m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,098 tons, on SATURDAY, 19th November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 1, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK.....	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rud-sheimer.....	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Graacner (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien.....	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Christoly		13
5 St. Estephe	14	...
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22		
" " " 8 doz. Pints " 31		

TERMS—NETT CASH.

Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	...
Ernest Irroy s Carte d'Or	" 55 0	..
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry.....	" 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 62 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	" 18 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ...
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" ...	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" ...	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" ...

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ..... Rs. 20 0 ...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	..
Very fine "	" 27 0	..
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	" 33 0	..

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From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	..
Lee Canons	" 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrion	" 18 0	..
Chateau Looville	" 19 0	..
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	..
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	..

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Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	..

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Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	..

From J. ROSMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Roomer	" 16 0	..

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Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	"	14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs.	14 0
" Red Bar.....	" 12 0	"	14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	"	22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroe's Three Stars	Rs. 17 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s* Brandy	" 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars, from Munzer and Fils	" 23 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules ...	" 27 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules ...	" 30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne.....	" 35 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** ...	" 37 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	" 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky *	Rs. 25 0
" " " *	" 23 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 20 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts. Rs.	Per doz. pts Rs.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 0	...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 0
Marburg's Vienna Beer	" 5 0	" 3 4
Grimm's "	5 0	..

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	..	
Vino Barbera	" 15 0	..	
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0	..	
Ema Rossa	" 14 0	..	

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Tortino)	Rs. 16 0	..	
Do. Finest	" 18 0	..	
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	..	
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..	
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest ..... per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality .. 4 lb. tin at	0 9
" 1 do.	1 0
" 2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Do. medium size	" 2 0	" ...
Celery	" ...	" 0 10
French Beans	" ...	" 0 10
Young Peas	" ...	" 0 12
Young Carrots	" ...	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ...	" 0 10

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

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Bombay, August 28, 1887.

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ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT, just to hand, of the Newest Patterns, Hand-painted Design, &c., &c.

Each Service consisting of 18 pieces.
4 Low Comports.
2 High do.
12 Plates.

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" 6364	" Green Tinted, with flowers, very neat.	25
" 6433	" China Cream tint, with flower design.	30
" 6498	" " Cream and Chocolate border flower design	40
" 6516	" " Chocolate tint and neat flower design	60
" 5580	" Cream tint, hand-painted flowers, very pretty	65
" 7012	" Fine English China, Registered "Briar" design, beautifully tinted..	65
" 8348	" " with Flower design, ...	75
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TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

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CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS

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TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
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EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS..... ..from...Rs. 10 to 10,000
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JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
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TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
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TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

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MANUFACTORY	INDIAN BRANCHES.	AND AT
Little Pulteney Street, LONDON.	FORT, BOMBAY.	12 Pall Mal LONDON.

AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

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C. JOST AND CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc,
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BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR
FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless ..... Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless ..... " 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless ..... " 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

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THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
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BATS, Boys' each Rs. 1-12, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2-12 and	3 4
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Do. do. Best Selected Dovetailed "	7 0
Do. Single Cane ..... "	8 8
Do. Double Cane ..... "	9 8
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STUMPS for Boys' use ..... per set	2 2
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Do. With Brass Ferrules..... "	5 12
Do. do. and Iron Points... "	6 8
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c ..... each	12 0

	Rs. a.
BALLS, Boys' each Rs. 1-4 and	1 12
Do. Duke's Double Seam ..... each	4 0
Do. do. Treble Seam ..... "	4 12
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam "	3 12
Do. do. Treble Seam. "	4 4
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ..... "	4 12
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated....per pair	6 8
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ... "	7 0
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock. Per pair	18 0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin..... "	7 0
SHOES, fitted with Spikes ..... "	10 8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, Gent's.....each	6 8
Do. do. Cork-handled, Gent's "	7 8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a Screw Adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ..... "	14
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung..... "	9 8
Do. do. do. Double Strung "	11 8
Do. do. do. Cork Handled, "	10 8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern ..... "	10 0
Do. The Demon Slazenger's ..... "	12 8
Do. The Victor Fortnam's ..... "	12 8
Do. Ayre's Champion ..... "	12 12

FOOT-BALL.

	Rs. a.
ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India Rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed	
No. 4—26 in circumference.....each	6 12
No. 5—28 in do. ..... "	7 8
No. 6—30 in do. ..... "	8 8
No. 7—32 in do. ..... "	9 8
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.	

	Rs. a.
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28.....per doz.	9 8
CLEEK'S ....each	4 12
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The Dividend will be payable on and from Tuesday, the 15th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

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SEALED TENDERS will be received on 20th December next, by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, up to 11-30 a. m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon, for Contracts as specified below for 1-88-89.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

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J. M. BOYD, Col.,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, Nov. 2, 1887.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 20th December next by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Poona, up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each, for General Contracts as specified below for 1-88-89.

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Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, Nov. 2, 1887.

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MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 4th November 1887.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he is leaving for England to-day for a time, and that during his absence Mr. WILSON BELL will act as Agent of the Company in India, to whom all communications should be addressed.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Bombay, November 4, 1887.

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KEROSINE OIL.
LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.
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Do. No. 2 do. do.
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The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company"), and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, October 7, 1887.

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INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SMALL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

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A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other Securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company"), and as a further security for the due performance of the Contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

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S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, Oct. 7, 1887.

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Particulars of the estimated quantities, together with Forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, and Deputy-Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, where samples can be seen on and after the 15th instant.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other Securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B and C. I. Railway Company"), and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each pay ent until the deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN.
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, October 7, 1887.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

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IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP —Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	,,
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THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	,,
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	,,
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SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	,,
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	,,
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	,,
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	,,

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
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IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	,,
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IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	,,
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	,,
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octave of same quality	1 0	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	,,
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	,,
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3 12	,,
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	,,
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	,,
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AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
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THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	,,
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	,,
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"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	,,
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	,,
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	,,
VALUABLE.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	,,

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"APLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted..... 0 12 ,,

EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box ..... 1 0 ,,

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

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For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on applications.

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THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

Rs. 1,000

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,

TO THOSE HOLDERS OF

WATERBURY WATCHES

PURCHASED AFTER 1st AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 or 1887 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld. BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize ... ... Rs. 500
2nd ,, ... ,, 200
3rd ,, ... ,, 100
20 Prizes ... ... ,, 10 each

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made Machinery, by
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERUS* SWITZERLAND

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market or 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY" JUBILEE PUZZLE

Price one Anna.

May be had of all our Agents for the Watch, Wholesale at Rs. 5-4 per Gross. 140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

TENDERS.

MESSRS. RALLY BROTHERS are open to receive TENDERS for CARTING, SHIPPING, LANDING, STOWING, &c., Produce-Cotton and Imports. Particulars may be obtained on written application to Messrs. Rally Brothers. Applicants will please give their full addresses in their application.

---

34 PLOTS of the VACANT GROUND of Albion Place, situate at Byculla, are to be given on lease for building purposes for 99 years. The Plots admeasure from about 200 to 375 yards. Copies of the conditions of lease and the plan of the property can be obtained at

Mr. JAMSETJEE N. TATA'S OFFICE,
Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.

MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Apollo Bander, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.

Undertake any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

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Original Manufacturer of JOB.

Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Horses, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutt-percha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY WAJID ALI SHAH, KING OF OUDH, deceased.

ALL Persons having Claims against the above Estate are required to submit them to the Undersigned within a period of two months from this date, after which no Claims whatever will be entertained.

Persons indebted to the Estate are also required to pay the sums due by them to the Undersigned forthwith.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

W. F. PRIDEAUX, Lieut-Colonel,
Agent to the Governor-General in Council,
Under Act No. XIX. of 1887.

8, Sudder Street, Calcutta, 24th October 1887.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, instead of MONDAY, the 31st October, 1887, at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, of passing the following special resolutions:—

The following clause be added after clause 9 of the Articles of Association, viz:—

"9 A. That the Company may from time to time in general meeting divide the original or increased Capital of the Company or any part thereof by subdivision of its shares or any of them into shares of smaller amount than the existing shares of the Company for the time being."

In consequence of the above addition the following addition will have to be made in Article 10 after the words "consolidation of Capital" or division of Capital by subdivision of shares" should be added and Article 16 should be omitted.

By order of the Board of Directors,

DAMODHER, THACKERSEE, MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 28th October 1887.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Bo

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Collett Flour and Oil Mills, 3 p.m.
Indian Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
Band, G. I. P. R. V., Victoria Gardens, 5-15 p.m.
Drums and Fifes, 2nd Bttn., E. Y. Regt., Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—City of Carthage (s), from Glasgow ; Landerdale (s), Middlesbrough ; Culna (s), and Chanda (s), Calcutta ; Arora (s), Cardiff ; Purulia (s), and King Arthur (s), Buareh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Shajehan (s), for Coast and Calcutta ; Marti Codolar (barque), Mauritius ; Commilla (s), Coast and Karachi ; and Bokhara (s), London, &c.

THE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—Khan Bahadoor Puddumjie Pestonji has subscribed a sum of Rs. 50 to the funds of the Allbless Leper Home.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.—The Increase in Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th October 1887 was 36,548 mds.

LUDHA EBRAIM AND CO.'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during last month were 4,434, including 1,224 new admissions. Average daily attendance 143·0.

THEFT AT MINT ROAD.—Narayenjee Dewjee, residing at Mint Road, reports the theft of property, valued at Rs. 113, from his room on Thursday last. The lock of his house was found broken open on the return of the complainant on that day.

ABSENCE FROM THE WORKHOUSE.—In the case of the woman, Ellen Hill *alias* Ellen Jast, who was placed before the Acting Chief Magistrate on Thursday, by Inspector Stanford on a charge of absence without leave from the Government Workhouse, the Magistrate inflicted a punishment of six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, remarking that the offence was a serious one.

LOST.—Kullianjee Thajajee, residing at Modykhana Street, Fort, reports having dropped a leather purse from his pocket on Thursday last, somewhere about the Fort. The purse contained currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 62-2.—Narayen Toolsidas, residing in the Fort, reports having dropped a pair of gold bracelets, valued at Rs. 330, somewhere in Bholeshwar, on Thursday last.

OBITUARY.—A correspondent writes to a Poona contemporary :—"An old pensioner about 92 years of age, named Samuel Daniel Talkar, breathed his last on the 2nd instant. This old gentleman was enlisted in the 6th Bombay Infantry (Rifles) in 1817, where he served (including his service in the Native Veteran (Batallion) about 33 years and was pensioned in 1850. He enjoyed the pension he earned for about 37 years, and was lived and respected by all the Beni-Israelites, old as well as young.

A METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.—Inspector Dillon charged Yacoob Ibrahim before Mr. Ryan yesterday, with stealing a silver neck ornament. The accused, who was a mere boy, had while playing with a baby taken off the ornament and run away. The father stated that since his wife, the accused's mother, died, the boy had gone mad, and used to wander about the streets, picking up and appropriating anything he fancied. Mr. Ryan sent the boy to the Sassoon Reformatory.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens at 5-15 p.m. :—

March	Lucetta	W. V. Scholes.
Overture	Belisario	Donizetti.
Waltz	Twilight	Coote.
Selection	Patience	Winterbottom.
Mazurka	Loves Greeting	Faust.
Galop	Rotten Row	Keler Bela.

DRUMS AND FIFES AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the Drums and Fifes, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	Lottie Lane	Riviere.
Schottische	Dolly Varden	Hawkes.
Polka	Carnival	Keech.
Hornpipe		
Bugle March		Cubis.
Lancers	Forty Thieves	Lutz.

GAMBLERS.—Poonja Goolabchund and five others were yesterday charged by Constable Grayhurst before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, with being found gambling, in a common gaming house, at Kandawady, on Thursday last, with dice and money. The whole of the accused admitted the truth of the charge. Accused No. 1, on admitting several previous convictions for similar offences was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred rupees imprisonment, three others were fined Rs. 15 each, or, in default, fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and the remaining two were fined Rs. 5 each.

ASSAULTING A DEBTOR.—Mowjee Kara and three others were charged before Mr. Ryan, with assaulting Premjee Khansi. It appeared that the complainant owed one of the accused a sum of money which had been due for a long time and accused assaulted him in consequence of being put off, being assisted by the others. Mr. Ryan inflicted a fine of Rs. 20 each, on the three of the accused, the fourth being dis charged, owing to want of evidence connecting him with the case. The accused had called three men on their behalf, but Mr Ryan refused to listen to them, as he believed them to be suborned, having had the same men before him frequently.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—Inspector Guider charged Kara Tricum and two other Banias before Mr. Ryan yesterday, with the theft of a bag of dates, valued at Rs. 7-4. The first named accused it transpired was in the employ of another Bania, Kanjee Mowjee, who had received a consignment of 150 bags of dates. He was sent to the Carnac Bunder to receive delivery, and he was then to despatch the bags to the godown of the complainant. In sending the bags to the godown the accused and his companions filled each cart with twelve bags. They, however, sent thirteen in one load but gave the cartman a receipt for *only* twelve. On the way they removed one bag, which they cut open, stowing the dates in another which did not bear the name of the complainant. When the goods were stacked in the godown the complainant missed two bags and reported the matter to the police. Owing to the absence of the cartman and the belief that more bags have been stolen, the case was remanded on the application of Mr. Guider.

PICKPOCKETS.—Inspector Nolan yesterday charged an old offender, named Pranshanker, with stealing in pice, containing Rs. 3. The accused was observed watched a purchaser, who was bargaining for some fruit in the market, put his purse in his waistcoat pocket, and then pretending to dash against him deftly inserted his fingers and removed it. As he hurried away, the shop-keeper, who had witnessed this, raised an alarm, and the accused was arrested. Pleading guilty to the charge and admitting ten previous convictions, the prisoner was sentenced to two years' hard labour.—Ismail Mahomed Saheb, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing a purse containing 6 annas and 3 pie from the pocket of Nutho Visram, a groom, residing at the Two Tanks, on Thursday. The complainant was at the Null Bazaar Fish market on Thursday evening, at about half past 5 o'clock, when he felt a tug at his jacket pocket. On looking down he found his purse, gone and the accused running away He raised an alarm and the accused was arrested, the purse, with its contents, being found in his possession. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NEW PARSEE SOCIAL PLAY.—The Victoria Theatrical Compay perform to night at the Novelty Theatre for the third time, the new popular Parsee social play of Takdir-ni-Tasir, written specially for the Company by Mr. Ardeshir B. Patell of the *Jam-e-Jamshed*. It is a tragedy well adapted to Parsee life; and has some telling hits on some of the Parsee social customs which are well received by the audience, which mostly consists o respectable Parsee families. The hero and the heroine of the play are Naval and Peroza. The latter is the daughter of a rich Parsee merchant, but is discarded by her father for marrying a Bahroad (Naval) of her choice, whose only misfortune is that he is poor. The marriage brings all sorts of miseries on them ; and Naval puts an end to his life by committing suicide, and Peroza dies in the lap of her father on receiving the news of her husband's death, which proved a severe shock to her in her very delicate health. Mr. Baliwalla takes the part of Nashirivan, the Parsee snob, who is selected by Peroza's father as her husband. The part is well suited to him and he brings down the house now and then by his splendid acting. As far as good acting is concerned, Mr. Baliwalla seems to have taken good advantage of his last visit to England. As will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, the piece will be repeated tonight. On both the former occasions the theatre was crowded with native families and others.

A CURIOUS point with reference to the rights o sending petitio ns direct to the Queen has lately been raised by the St. Pancras Foreign Affairs Committee. Some time ago that body sent to her Majesty a petition on the subject of the Newfoundland Bait Exportation Bill, but it was returned on the ground that "it could only be received by the Queen through her Majesty's Secretary of State." The Committee, however, contested this view, and cited several instances in which the Queen had received petitions, and had then caused them to be referred to the Home Secretary. Precedent being in the Committee's favour, Sir Henry Ponsonby wrote from Buckingham Palace on Sept. 17th to say that for the future the original practice would be adhered to. At the same time he is careful to explain that, while her Majesty has no objection to receive the petitions which may be sent to her, she cannot take any action on them without the advice of her Ministers. The Foreign Affairs Committees both in St. Pancras and at Preston have united in expressing their satisfaction with this decision.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE NATIONAL BANK.

MR. F. K. SOMERS, against whom, and a Hindu, warrants had been granted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of the National Bank, on a charge of cheating in respect of £800, surrendered himself at the Fort Police Court yesterday. Mr. Frere said that the prosecution had no objection to the Magistrate releasing Mr. Somers on bail, as the Court was aware of the view the Bank took of his connection with the fraud. They considered the other accused was the real offender, and were therefore willing to allow Mr. Somers bail in any sum the Court fixed.

Mr. Somers stated that he knew nothing of the case beyond what he saw of it in the newspapers, and as soon as he read the report of the application against him he at once started for Bombay. He had travelled 500 miles to give himself up, tell all he knew, and to give the Bank all the assistance he could.

Mr. Frere remarked that the Bank authorities had suspected Mr. Somers had been induced to abscond, but of course they might have been mistaken.

Mr. Somers : Yes, you were, I left Bombay to seek employment in the mofussil.

The Magistrate explained to Mr. Somers that he had considered it his duty to issue a process against him. The charge was a very serious one, but he would follow the course he had adopted in the case of the Hindoo and liberate him on his own bond for Rs. 5,000. The Magistrate then asked if Mr. Somers would engage counsel to represent him.

Mr. Somers replied that he intended to do so. He added he had written to Mr. Baker as soon as he came to Bombay, that having heard that a warrant was issued for his arrest he intended giving himself up. He did not think he could do more.

The Magistrate : Quite so.

Mr. Somers : Whichever way this case is decided, it cannot fail to do me a great deal of injury.

The Magistrate then admitted Mr. Somers to bail on his own recognizances in Rs. 5,000.

FALSE DECLARATION OF GOODS.

AN Inspector of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police on Tuesday had applied to Mr. Crawley-Boevy for a summons against a Borah, named Tyabally Currimbhoy, for defrauding the Company by making a false declaration of goods. At the time the Acting Chief Magistrate refused to do so until he had made a preliminary inquiry. He then issued a witness summons, calling on the Borah to show cause why summonses should not be granted against him. The case came on for hearing yesterday. The railway authorities complained that the Borah described certain goods he was despatching by the Railway as hosiery, whereas it was cork.

The Borah stated he had simply acted as he had been directed to do by his Muccadum. The latter, also a Borah, explained that he had sent the goods by Tyabally, having been asked to do so by a friend named Shamsoodeen, who had described the goods as hosiery.

The Magistrate observed to Mr. Hewett, the Goods Superintendent of the railway, that the present case quite gave him an idea of the perplexing nature of the task it would be to fix the offence, in a similar case on the right person. The consignments passed through many hands, as a rule, and it was a difficult thing to catch the right man. In the case before him the man to blame, was Samshoodin, who was responsible criminally. Such cases required certain rules, and he thought the Company was quite capable of framing them.

Mr. Hewett explained that as Tyabally had signed the papers and he had, from all they could say, despatched the goods as his own, they accordingly blamed him.

The Magistrate was of opinion that the signing of the papers was not an offence. The action of Shumshoodin was criminal. The authorties should simply delay the despatch of the goods, and then impose the highest chot. In the case before him he would not issue process against Tyabally, but would hear any application with reference to Shumshoodin.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mrs. O'Dowda, England.
* Miss O'Dowda, England.
* Miss Stanley-Clarke, England.
* Major L. Richards, England.
* Mrs. Booth, England.
* Miss Booth, England.
* Rev. Bamford.
* Mrs. Bamford, England.
* Miss Gardiner, England.
* Mrs. Vanreman, England.
* Dr. Hamilton, England.
* Mr. and Mrs. R. Sternidge, Bombay.
* Mr. A. Chapman, Cawnpore.
* Mrs. R. S. Thompson, Akola.
* Capt. and Mrs. L. Mein, England.
* Capt. Guise, R. A. Secunderabad.
* Mrs. E. C. Helby, England.
* Rev. and Mrs. Mulchmore, England.
* Miss E. Clenchy, England.
* Mr. William Harriss, England.
* Lieut. G. R. Cookes, England.
* Rev. and Mrs. M. Hackett, Ireland.
Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Bombay.
Miss Hart, Bombay.
* Lieut. R. Williams, Karachi.
Mr. H. Kneller, England.
* Col. Gurdon, England.
* Miss Bedingfield, England.
Mr. W. E. Parry, England.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. E. Gordon, England.
* Mr. F. Kilvert, England.
* Mr. J. Inglis, England.
* Capt. Langhorne, R. E., England.
* Mr. W. Goldney, England.
Mr. R. Pile, England.
Mr. E. Petter.
* Mr. J. Kavanagh, England.
Mr. and Mrs. Targett, England.
* Major Patch, England.
* Mrs. Riley, England.
* Mr. H. Cookson, B.C.S., England.
* Mr. A. M. Dunne, England.
Mr. H. Cowley, England.
* Capt. Lindesay, England.
* Lieut. Woodhouse, Poona.
Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert, H. M.'s Troop ship Euphrates.
Lieut. Travers.
Lieut.-Col. Cary, Rifle Brigade, H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Depy. Surgn.-Genl. and Mrs. F. Bradshaw and party, H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Cox, H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
* Capt. and Mrs. Bird.
Surgn. Murray, H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Surgn. Meyer, H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Surgn. Braide, H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Surgn. Childes, H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Surgn. P. Hailey, H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Surgn. L. Fischer, H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Surgn. W. Karney, H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Surgn. W. Vost, H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Surgn. R. J. Marks, H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Surgn. F. G. Marks, H.M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Surgn. W. B. Elliot, H.M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Surgn. and Mrs. Clarke, H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Mrs. J. Hopkins, H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Mr. F. Grehan, H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Mr. B. Paterson, H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates.
Mr. A. Greenwood, London.
Mr. J. Jones, England.
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jones, England.
Mr. F. Armfield, Karachi.
Mr. F. Place, Bombay.
Col. S. Penny, Bombay.
Mr. Tissandier, Paris.
Mr. G. Hardeck, Bombay.
Mr. C. H. St. Boggs.
Mr. E. Bachrach, Bombay.
Col. E. Preston, Bombay.
Capt. Farell, Bombay.
Capt. Beck, Bombay.
Mr. J. A. Bland, Bombay.
Mr. J. Wilson, Bombay.
Mr. W. Fernie, Bombay.
Mr. R. Webb, Bombay.
Dr. Furguson.
Mr. E. J. Colghan, Bombay.
Rev. G. Gompertz, Bombay.
Mr. B. Strauss, Bombay.
Capt. Smith, Boybay.
Mr. A. Eustace, Bombay.

Residents left during the week mark (*) thus.

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER, 1887.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	Nov.	8th, 9h.	53m. p.m.
New Moon	,,	15th, 0h.	59m. p.m.
First Quarter	,,	22nd, 3h.	34m. p.m.
Full Moon	,,	30th, 8h.	11m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	San-Rise.	Sun-Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 5	Collett Flour and Oil Mills, Meeting, 3p.m. Indian Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.	6 4	5 24	2 39m 1 21a	7 29m 7 16a
Sun. 6	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	6 4	5 23	2 17m 2 0a	8 1m 7 57a
Mon. 7	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Mirzapore.*	6 5	5 23	3 1m 2 47a	8 52m 8 49a
Tu. 8	Unveiling Queen's Statue (Victoria Terminus) by Duke of Connaught. Bombay Cotton Trade Association (Chamber of Commerce Rooms), 4 p.m.	6 5	5 22	3 52m 3 50a	10 7m 9 55a
Wed. 9	Town Council, 3 p.m.	6 6	5 22	4 58m 5 15a	11 38m 11 29a
Thr. 10	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	6 6	5 22	6 14m 6 52a	0 51m —
Fri. 11	Departure of the Hon. J. B. Peile per mail steamer Victoria. Departure of the English mail per s. s. Victoria.	6 7	5 22	7 21m 8 13a	0 55m 1 32a

* Left Aden at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, 2nd instant.

A LEAP in the dark was a phrase to tell on the imagination until it came to be used like the cry of "wolf," and was found to signify in reality a leap into greater light. It found its old meaning the other night in a tragic incident in Derbyshire. Two men out walking on the hills missed their way when overtaken by stormy night. At length they began scrambling across fields in the direction of a friendly light. Hedges barred the way, and had to be surmounted. One of these obstacles was cleared at a bound by the more daring wanderer, who, finding himself safe on a bank, gave the word of encouragement to his comrade. The latter took the leap—a leap in the dark—and was heard of no more. His friend shouted to him through the darkness in vain. Silence, mystery, horror drove him on to some human habitation where he might give the alarm. A search party was organized at Bonsall, and after many hours the mystery was sadly solved. The man's leap in the dark was a leap into a pit sixty feet in depth—an old lead mine—with three feet of water at the bottom. He had leaped to his death. "One shall be taken and the other left." How painfully vivid to the man who is left must be the memory of that dark night on the Derbyshire fells!

THE CREMATION OF HINDUS.

ON Thursday afternoon, the Bombay Municipal Corporation met again to discuss the subject of the cremation of Hindus. Captain Sir Henry Morland was in the chair, and the following other members were present :—Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Portman, Captains G. W. Martin and H. O. Selby, Sir F. H. Souter, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Drs. J. Arnot, Thomas Blaney, P. C. DeSouza, G. Waters, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Messrs. G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, A. M. Gubbay, E. R. Freeborn, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersey Mulji, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rehemubhai Allana, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, and Vandravandas Purshotumdas.

When the discussion on this subject was started on Monday last, the following proposition was moved by the Hon. Rao Saheb Mundlik :—"That the Corporation is unable to approve of the scheme now before this meeting, proposing the erection of a furnace for the cremation of the bodies of Hindu outcastes and others, the proposed new mode of disposal of the dead not being in accordance with the religious rites and ceremonies enjoined on Hindus, and inasmuch as the use of such an incinerator is generally regarded by the Hindu community of Bombay with feelings of the utmost apprehension and alarm. That on the other hand the Corporation cordially approves of the principle of an annual contribution being made from the Municipal fund of a liberal sum of money towards the cost of the cremation of the pauper and outcaste dead of the Hindu community, provided that such bodies are disposed of on the simple *chita* or pyre in universal use throughout India. That the letter, dated 29th September last, from Messrs. Harkissondas Narotamdas and Damodar Thakersey Mulji withdrawing their assent to the report of the committee on this subject be recorded, and that also the petitions against the erection of the proposed furnaces be recorded—(1) from the headmen of the Hindu community and others, (2) from the Shastris of Bombay, and (3) from Pundit Gatulalji Goshwami and Dewkinandacharagji and about 15,000 ratepayers."

An amendment was moved by Col. Merewether to the effect "That, according to the proposal made by the Municipal Commissioner and by the committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the scheme, the Corporation should sanction the erection of a crematory with two cells on the Gerini system at a cost of Rs. 12,820." Major Martin moved another amendment which was as follows :—"That as at present there appears to be considerable dread of a crematorium on the part of the Hindu community, and as this Corporation are averse to attempting to bring any pressure to bear when a question of religious feeling is concerned, the Corporation will make such pecuniary provision as they may find necessary, to enable the pauper and outcaste Hindu community to avail themselves, where willing, of the opportunity of burning their dead in the open air. Free burials for the pauper and outcaste Hindu community to cease." A third amendment was proposed by Dr. Arnott, stating that the Corporation was unable to approve of the scheme, especially as they were averse to bringing any pressure to bear where a question of religious feeling was involved.

When the debate was resumed on Thursday, Dr. DeSouza, who was the first to rise, spoke in support of the Rao Saheb's proposition, urging that it was the duty of the Corporation to respect the religious feelings and prejudices of every community.

Colonel Merewether said with regard to the amendment put forward by Major Martin and Dr. Arnott, that both of them had been brought forward under altogether wrong impressions—first that the use of the proposed crematorium would in any way clash with the religious feelings of those concerned, and secondly, that it would involve any undue pressure. As to the religious scruple, the ground had been cut entirely from under the feet of those who used that argument by the practice which was shown to have been carried on for some years past by the highest castes at Sonapur, and by the way in which for all these years the people, whose bodies it was now proposed to cremate, had been buried anyhow, and so far as he knew, without the slightest remonstrance on the part of those who now came forward to oppose an extremely desirable improvement. There would be no doubt whatever that the proposed burning would be much more in accordance with their religious ideas than the burial. In regard to these points, Colonel Merewether said he received some information which would guide the Corporation in coming to a decision. On this point, the information had been received, from time to time, by Mr. Kabraji, and he had intended to place it himself before the Corporation, but had been unable to do so in consequence of the serious illness of Mrs. Kabraji. He had consequently sent to the Municipal Commissioner certain papers, which showed that the agitation against the scheme was not altogether the outcome of a natural and genuine orthodoxy. Col. Merewether had put down the following extracts from a Gujerati speech delivered by Pundit Gatulalji :—

"At the present time we have lost our learning. Our wealth is also swept away to a foreign country, and what little has remained is swept off every day like a big torrent. Deprived of our learning and wealth our religion alone is left to us, and that also is allowed to remain with us for the only reason that it is of no use at all to these foreigners. Now when our religion is of no use to them, they have consented to apply it in the way that cats do (with things which are of no use to them). They (*i.e.*, those foreigners) are destroying our religion in a thousand ways, and unless the Hindu faculty for combination does not prevent them from doing so at once, I am afraid, all the four castes will be mixed into one in fifty years hence. Signs that such will be the case are already visible to the eye, and its latest illustration is found in the project of up your Municipality of erecting furnaces for the funeral ceremonies of the Hindu dead. In short it is a plan to blow up the dead bodies of the Hindus all together in one furnace. When we tell them that this arrangement is contrary to Hindu religion they put to us the opposite question —Why do you talk of particular matters opposed to religion ? Setting aside religion, they place before us instances of irreligion. According to their arguments if a cow passes drinks wine why should not the other Hindus drink also ?

"I have only to crow like a cock. The cock by crowing warns you to rise from your beds, but what is he to do if you don't rise ? In the same way I only tell you (to rise), but of what avail is it to me if you do not hear ? It is said in the proverb that 'a bullock's part is done by preaching,' and whether you afterwards act according to it or not is in your hands.

"There are many ways of economy if you have to economise. It never occurs to them (*i. e.* the foreigners) to reduce taxation or to reduce other Royal (*i. e.* lavish) expenditure. I cannot understand what enormous debt the country is burdened with by spending two rupees in the firewood for burning the dead. The method of cremating by furnace is for the present said to be intended for the destitute poor. But if continued the time will come to blow up in them gradually the dead bodies of Brahmins and of wealthy shettias. Irreligion makes its way by slow degrees. In former times poor and low men like Ghatees, Kolees and others alone used to drink liquor, but now the well-born and the high caste also drink. Why should not the same results follow by setting up these furnaces ? What is the guarantee that Brahmins corpses shall not be burnt in them ?

"The local English papers have come forward to prove the importance of these furnaces by showing that besides effecting a saving in the time of the relatives of the deceased, it will also save their labour. If such be the reason why do they talk of erecting the furnaces in the name of the poor and for their benefit only ? Their talk is suspicious and therefore perfidious. Our Hindus, who are considered to be the leading men, are simple (credulous) flatterers, hence the foreigners are able to wheedle and coax them. But Hindus should not rely on such leaders."

Col. Merewether next read the translation of a Gujarati handbill, bearing these headings :—"A Timely Hint to the Hindu Community of Bombay" and "Two Furnaces for the Hindu Dead !!" The document ran as follows :—

"On Wednesday last, at the Town Council of Bombay, a sum of Rs. 40,000 has been reported to be set apart to erect two furnaces for the purpose of burning the dead bodies of Hindus. It is stated that of these two one furnace will be for the low caste and another for the high caste Hindus. Thus, then, whatever doubts that hitherto existed about these furnaces are removed, and it now appears certain that deliberate plans are made to burn the dead bodies of the Hindu nation by 'machine' furnaces, be they all rich or poor, high or low. This timely suggestion is hereby given to the whole Hindu community that those who are opposed to the burning of the dead bodies of Hindus in furnaces contrary to the Shastras should not, loosing any time, try to send memorials properly signed with lawful steps to the Municipal Corporation or to the Bombay or Supreme Government and even to the Secretary of State.

"The pledge by the benign British Government not to wound the religious feelings of the people is given as follows in their proclamation of the year 1858 ; and, although the Corporation has been bold enough to make a breach of that pledge, the Government themselves will never do so."

Then, again, some letters had been received, from time to time, by Mr. Kabraji, in which the writers stated that it had been represented to them that all Hindus, both high and low caste, were alike to be burnt in the same furnace, and that on the faith of such representation alone they had signed the memorial against the adoption of the new scheme. One of them further stated that people were not informed that the crematory was intended for those pauper and low caste Hindus who had hitherto been buried at the expense of the Municipality, that this information was concealed from them when their signatures were asked, and that they would not have signed the memorial, if they had been informed of the fact.

Having concluded reading, Colonel Merewether observed that they were very much indebted to Mr. Kabraji for having supplied the information showing how people had been led into a senseless opposition. As to the religious argument, Colonel Merewether said that if it misled or endeavour to misled were an essential feature of religion, then he must freely admit that the opposition was of a most decidedly religious character. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Tribhowandas Varjeewandas here rose and began to read his speech. He was interrupted by by Mr. B. N. Khote, who said it was the usual practice not to read speeches, except with the permission of the Corporation. The permission having been asked for by the Chairman and granted by a majority of the meeting, Mr. Tribhowandas went on with his speech. He said that he had been asked, along with many others, as to the prevailing custom in his community about the disposal of the dead. When he had answered these questions, he had never contemplated that he should be regarded as being in favour of a crematory. If the Commissioner had put a direct question—What is your opinion as to this mode of burning ?—the speaker would have at once answered it by saying that it would generally be objected to by the Hindu community. He did not think it would be a step in the right direction to go ahead of the general feeling of the community in this matter. With regard to the use of iron pillars and screens in the Sonapur burning ground, Mr. Tribhowandas said the pillars were used only "to prevent the displacement of the wood fuel, and were placed on either side more than one foot from the body. The screen was placed three feet from the pyre to steady the flame." The speaker concluded by saying that he would support the Rao Saheb's motion.

Col. Portman said the present question seemed to him to be a regular case of a house divided against itself. It ought to be well known that the crematorium was simply intended for the paupers who had hitherto been buried at the expense of the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) The system was not to be forced upon anybody, and he thought that burning would be more in consonance with the religious feelings of the Hindu community than burial. But he believed that the opposition had been raised, because the question had not been properly understood. He thought the Corporation ought to sanction the crematorium, as was proposed by Colonel Merewether in his amendment.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said the Corporation would do well not to interfere with the religious feelings of a large majority of the Hindu community. If there was anything that had endeared the British Government and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to the hearts of the people of India, it was the religious toleration which was enjoyed in this country. (Hear, hear.) As a medical man, he knew that cremation was a better mode of disposing of dead bodies than burial. But he should never be in favour of forcing a particular method upon any one. The Christian and Mahomedan communities bury their dead, and ground would always have to be found for them, and some ground might also be found for the Hindu papers. The speaker approved of Dr. Arnott's amendment, which he considered to be the best, as its effect would be to let well alone.

Dr. Blaney said as soon as a Mahomedan beggar dies, a sheet is spread by his side, and every Mahomedan who passes by throws on it his pice. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Khory said that if Dr. Arnott's amendment were carried, the Corporation would be exactly left where they were, and the pauper dead would be continued to be buried—a mode of disposing of the bodies which would not be in consonance with the religious feelings of the Hindu community.

Dr. Blaney said it was agreed that the time had come when burials on the Flats within the limits of the living people of Bombay should no longer be allowed to go on, and now the only question they had to decide was whether they should burn the bodies in a crematorium, or on the simple pyre, according to the time-honoured custom. It should be remembered that burning by crematorium was yet quite a new way of disposing of dead bodies, even in Europe. He believed there were only 11 crematoria in the whole of Italy, chiefly Eastern Italy, and Italy contained, at the present moment, more crematoria than all the rest of Europe. Here they know nothing about the crematoria, and yet Col. Merwether had told them that it must be cheaper to burn in a crematory than in the open air. Col. Merwether, being an engineer, had based his argument, he (Dr. Blaney) supposed, on mathematics—engineers and mathematics were inseparable. (Laughter.) But the speaker knew from experience how often these mathematical calculations had got over their heads and tumbled them about in a way which was most astonishing and disappointing. In the present case, the Commissioner had not even ventured to tell the Corporation what would be the cost per head for burning dead bodies in a crematorium. In August last, the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, an association which contained the highest engineering talent in the place met, and a speech was delivered there by Mr. Essai, one of the rising and aspiring civil engineers. After giving a long account of the different modes of cremation, he said that the cost of cremation varied from six to two pounds sterling, the former sum ruling in England. The apparatus, it would appear from this, could only be of use to the wealthy if they would have it, and not the very poor. Whatever might be the opinion of the Hindus, it was far too early to introduce crematories in Bombay. It was not for the Corporation to lose their money bags on an experiment, which began with a crematorium costing Rs. 12,000, according to the estimates, and which might actually cost Rs. 20,000. The inhabitants of the little town of Zurich in Switzerland were go ahead people like the Italians, and wishing to dispose of their dead by cremation, they proceeded to find out the cheapest system. Their researches took them beyond the Gorini system, which was recommended for adoption in this city, and they eventually adopted the system of a Swiss living in Paris, which was an improvement upon the Gorini method. It would thus be seen that they were still going on in Europe making improvements in scientific cremation, and, therefore, it would be too early for Bombay to take any steps for its introduction. And what was the cost of burning the bodies in Zurich ? It came to 50 francs per head. Apart from these practical difficulties, a religious question was involved in the proposal, and it was their duty to respect the religious feelings of the Hindus. It was the great feature of the power and success of the British Government in India, as was observed by one of the speakers, that it was a tolerant Government. (Hear, hear.) The feeling of the bulk of the Hindu community was decidedly in favour of open air burning, and he thought that Major Martin's amendment was calculated to respect those feelings. There would be a great deal of harm in accepting Col. Merewether's amendment. There was an agitation abroad stronger and more real than was supposed by Col. Merewether. If Major Martin's amendment were carried, it would tend to allay the anxieties of the people concerned.

Col. Merewether explained with reference to what Dr. Blaney had said about the cost of cremation, that what the speaker had actually stated was that cremation must be cheap, if used on a wholesale scale.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik then replied. He said, as one of her Majesty's servants, he repelled the charge that those who were responsible for the opposition were showing disaffection, as indignantly as it was possible for any man to repel it. They were within their right as petitioners to the Corporation, and he, was within his right as a member of that body, that right having been generously acknowledged by various speakers and warmly defended by his friend, Dr. Blaney.

Colonel Merewether : Will you allow me to explain that I did not make any reference to such a statement as having come from the Rao Saheb ?

The Rao Saheb, proceeding with his remarks, observed that the statement that one of the three petitions which had been presented was not that of the headmen of all *castes* was not justified. It had not been stated, as being from the heads of all *castes*, because as most of the members of the Corporation would know that most of the Hindoos themselves could not correctly enumerate all the castes belonging to the community. He would not read the names attached to the petition, because many of them had been read on a previous occasion, but he would remind his hearers that the names of eight Corporators, several leading Justices of the Peace for Bombay, and others were attached to the petition. These were not men of "straw," but men who had a substantial stake in the Municipality. If such persons were to be attacked in the manner they had been, then no one was safe in Bombay ! In pleading his own cause either in the capacity of a Corporator or a petitioner. As to Mr. Gattulaljee whose name appeared in the second petition, some people might make light of him, but he (the speaker) would remind them that Mr Gattulaljee came from the largest section of the community. Then there were more than sixty Shastres—professors of Hindoo law—who had petitioned, and he begged that they might not be despised. He did not think the Government of India or the Government of Bombay would despise them. Against these petitions, however, there was one, and while he was prepared to treat the claim of every section of the community generously, he must say it was not right of certain people to throw sneers at a community which they had left and could not be said to represent. Speaking of the questions circulated by the committee of the Corporation amongst the community, he said that on the last occasion Mr. Javerilal had stated that they were drawn up by the Commissioner and had not been seen by the members of the committee.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee : Mr. Javerilal was quite wrong in saying that they were not submitted to the committee.

Mr. Javerilal : I did not say that they were not submitted, but I did say that they were not read.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee : They were submitted and read.

Mr. Javerilal : I say, no.

The Rao Saheb, continuing, said that although several questions had been circulated nobody had been asked if the crematorium was one which would be consonant to the Hindoo ideas. There was not a single question of this sort : it was assumed that there was to be cremation. As to the assertion that iron was largely used at the Sonapore burning ground, he observed that sometimes four iron pillars were placed round the fire, but then the bodies did not come into contact with the pillars. These posts or pillars were objected to by several *castes* and never used, while by others they were only used after they had undergone certain purificatory processes. Amongst other things which had been given as the cause of the objection to the new scheme was that "rivalry amongst the leaders of the Hindoo community had had a great deal to do with it." This, really astonished him (the speaker) whatever others might do he could say for himself that he was at one with nearly all the heads of the community. The absence of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy's name from the petition had been referred to. Well, he (the Rao Saheb), after having heard what was said to be Sir Munguldas's opinion, he did not wait upon him in regard the subject, but now Sir Munguldas had written to a Gujarati newspaper, stating that the assertion that the Municipal Commissioner had undertaken the project with his approval was entirely false, alluding to the amendments, he pointed out that if the first part of Major Martin's amendment had not left everything so uncertain as it did, he might have voted for it. As it was at present worded, it was the very sort of amendment which was calculated to create in the minds of the people—and they might call them the ignorant masses if they chose ; but those people had a belief which he asked the Corporation to respect by not interfering with the present system a sort of doubt. In conclusion he said the question at issue was one which concerned the whole of the community, and therefore he hoped the Corporation in disposing of it would bear this fact in mind.

The Corporation then divided on Dr. Arnott's amendment, which met with only three supporters. Major Martin's amendment was then put, and carried by 18 votes to 16. A poll was demanded with the result that Major Martin's amendment was lost by a majority of one. Colonel Merewether's amendment was next put to the vote, and it was thrown out by an overwhelming majority. Eventually the Rao Saheb's motion was carried by 17 to 11.

The next meeting of the Corporation will be held on Monday.

BENGAL.

THE FALS

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ON VIEW, Mr. C. Douglas' Valuable Garden at Malabar Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th Nov., at 7-30 a.m.

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ROOMS at Albion Place, Byculla.—Double End Rooms on the Middle Floor are now vacant. Rent Rs. 60, inclusive of all Taxes. Apply to the Sepoy on the premises.

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TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla, Chocolate, Cherries and Mixed Fruits, also Wines and Spirits of the best quality, English and French Sweets, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Birthday and Christmas Cards, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

GOJST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair of Steel and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A Steam-power Mortar Mill complete and in working order. State size and price addressed to "L," care of this paper.

WHERE can you buy a watch worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince how much the establishment of KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is now available for parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to MESSRS. COOK and Son.

HAVE you tried LAX TOAST and TOBASCO SAUCE?—Can be had at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, at 5 minutes' notice.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

PRESENTATION SILVER CUPS, of the very best English make, beautiful pattern, Price Rs. 12 to Rs. 45. At S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

TRAVELLING BATH-TUBS.—Fitted with Wicker Basket, Leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock, NEUBERG, Bombay.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 feet 6 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Makers' Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 13, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW, open to Westerly breeze, at Pauli-land Road. Apply to R. M. RUTNAGUR, Share and Stock Broker.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JUST UNPACKED, a large assortment of MASONIC APRONS, at very moderate prices. Have an inspection before purchasing elsewhere.—HAJI EBRAHIM BROTHERS, No. 1, Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock, very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in sea Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 28in.—BADRAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

RIVERSIDE, Medium size Campaign Lever Watches, at Rs. 16-8, are unequalled by any nickel Silver cased Watch sold in India, how or high the Price advertised. Address "G. A. CHARPIE & Co.," Agent. Bombay and Calcutta.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built, near Gymkhana, Church, &c., is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Each Bedroom has Bath and Dressing Rooms attached.

THE PRESS.—The EDITORSHIP of a leading Journal in India will shortly become vacant. Salary to commence at Rs. 250 per mensem. A university man would be preferred. Address "INDIA," care of Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a Civil and Mechanical Engineer, Architect and Builder. Has an English degree and London diplomas, and twenty-five years' English and India experience. Apply to "BUILDER," care of this office.

MATERIALS for Crystoleum Lustre, Canvasino, Crewel Paints, Dresden Art Lustre, Velvet Photographs, Designs drawn to order. Also Photos painted in Crystoleum, Canvasino and Kartaline from smallest to largest size. Address by letter "ARTISTE," care of this Office.

KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary. Lessons to Ladies in Lustre Paintings, Kartaline, Canvasino, Crystoleum, Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting and Crewel Painting by a Diplomated Lady. Terms at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

DON'T you know that Re. 1 paid for Batliwala's AGUE MIXTURE at Dr. BATLIWALA, Matunga, Dadur, Bombay, and at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Chemists, Fort, Bombay, will be returned if this Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever does not abate within three days by its use? Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, 39 Matounga, Dadar, Bombay.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Limits examined in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 2-8-0 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* mus, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable pension and tax vacant piece of land at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the sea, suitable for building purposes.

On SATURDAY, the 5th November next, at 4-30 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the owners to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable free-hold plot of vacant land.

All that piece or parcel of vacant pension and tax land, situate at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3.8 0 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the west by sea-shore, on the east by Nepean Sea Road, on the south by the property of the late Mr Jamsetjee Cursetjee Bottlebhoy, on the north by the property of Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy.

The frontage of the land is about 100 feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 5, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by the Curseetbai, widow of the late Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee, to sell by Public Auction without reserve on the Kalbadevie Road, close to the shop of Mr. Khakeebhoy Pudumsey, the whole of the stock in trade of the said deceased, consisting of blackwood and teakwood richly carved and plain household and office furniture, such as sets of dining tables, dressing, wash hand and writing tables, cushion and cown pieces, glass door presses and show cases, round tables tea-poys, pier tables, a handsome large side board with marble top and mirror back, iron bed steads, iron and wooden cradles, mooratees, piano stools, English fold ng chairs, rocking chairs, folding and straight arm easy chairs, drawing room, easy and low chairs, dining room arm and without arm chairs, cheval glasses, ottoman, towel horses, plain and fern pattern glassware, dinner and dessert services cups and saucers, best plated tea and coffee services, biscuit boxes, sets of spoons and forks, bread plates, cruet stands, breakfast cruets, table candlesticks, China and Japanese flower vases, coffee sets and table ornaments silver bangles and lockets, cutlery by Mappin and other makers, hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, argand lamps and vase lamps, spare tops and bottoms of argand lamps, pier glasses and wall mirrors, picture albums, writing desks, provisions, table mates, toys, zinc bath tubs, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

About 200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes. Also mullawa timber, suitable for many varieties of work.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF GREEN TEA.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Khoja Mohalla, by order and in the godown of Mr. Haridasbhoy Topun, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Raphael and Co.—

ICU No. 1—23 chests green tea.
" " 33—23 " "
" " 34—29 " "
" " 35—21 " "
" " 37—20 " "
" " 7—16 " "
" " 74—11 " "
" " 75—10 " "
" " 77—2 " "
CCC " 1—23 " "
" " 2—11 " "
" " 3—21 " "
" " 4—9 " "
" " 5—7 " "

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF HANDSOME CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by the Executors of the late Mr. Geoculdass Govindjee to sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned carriages and horses.

1 handsome Victoria on C springs "Vis-a-Vis" with moveable coach-box and front seat by J. Weitzer with pole bar shafts and lamps, there is no other carriage like this in Bombay.
1 handsome English basket park Phaeton with lamps.
1 handsome light Brougham with brake.
1 office shigram.
1 handsome Arab horse very fast.
1 " bay horse.
1 " Pegu pony going in saddle and harness,
3 sets single harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
10 cases prints.
5 cases white stripes.
10 cases cotton shawls.
2 cases woollen cloth.
1 cases each 50 pieces trousering.

On account of two concerned.

1 case 2 symphonions or musical boxes, playing any number of airs.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome four-wheeled Perth dor cart, for one or a pair of horses, with pole, crossbar and shafts complete.
1 handsome powerful grey Arab horse, 14-2, goes in saddle or harness, 7 years old, a quiet but showy animal.
1 strong office shigram.
1 light second-hand buggy.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong second-hand brougham.

The property of a gentleman—1 pair strong ponies. And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SHIP'S STORES.

On TUESDAY next, the 8th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on board the Barque "Wallace" lying in the Harbour.

A quantity of stores consisting of salt beef and pork, provisions, ropes, canvas, paints, oils, twines and all and miscellaneous stores, anchors, between decks and dunnage wood, &c.

A deposit of 25 p.r cent, will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid and the goods removed by the next day.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

30 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
100 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF THE BARQUE "WALLACE."

On FRIDAY, the 11th inst, at 3 p m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

The Barque "Wallace," 1,053 tons register, built at Windsor, Nova Scotia, December, 1882, together with her masts sails, yards) boats, anchors, &c., as she lies in Bombay harbour.

The vessel will be positively sold to the highest bidder, and orders to view can be had from the auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE NARRAYEN COTTON MILLS AT CHOWPATI.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Liquidators to sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Mill at Chowpati on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1887, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property of the Narayen cotton mills Limited, in Liquidation.

All that piece of land or cert. situate at Chowpati, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 216, and containing 5,447 square yards, be the same little more or less, being a portion of the earth or formerly containing 6,000 square yards, but of which part has been taken up by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and the Municipality, respectively, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Hans Keshavji, deceased, on or towards the south by the Chowpati Road, on or towards the west by the property of Yadowjee Krishnajee and Hari Keshavjee, and on or towards the east by the properties formerly of Nicoda, Rogay, Hassan Bibi, Pandurang Dadajee, Ramjee Dadajee, Manakjee Bhimjee and Adumalli Sultanalli, and now belonging some to the said Nacoda Rogay, Asaan Bibi, Pandurang Dadajee, Manakjee Bhimjee, Adumalli Sultanalli, and part to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and part to Government, which said land and premises were assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 319 and now under Nos. together with the buildings, godowns and outhouses standing thereon and the engines, boilers, machinery plant and tools in the said premises and known as the Narayan Cotton Mills, Ld.

The above property is held under a lease, dated the 1st day of January, 1861, for a term of 99 years commencing from 1st February, 1861. The lease contains a covenant making it renewable for ever. The property is subject to a monthly rental of Rs 80.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property known as the "Prospect Lodge" and situate on the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., have received instructions from the owners to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 19th November next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground containing by admeasurement 5,779 square yards or thereabouts, together with the commodious bungalow, stable and outhouses, standing thereon, "situate on the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 93, Collector's new No. 816 Old Survey No. 63, and new Survey No. 7020, and the said bungalow and premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 7, and bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, on the west by the property of Bai Jerbai, daughter of Mr. Curseetjee Cowasjee, on the north partly by the property of the said Bai Jerbai, and partly by the property of Mr. John Macfarlane, and on the south by the said Altamont Road, and by the ground of Mr. De Ga, and which property is known as "Prospect Lodge."

For further particulars and conditions of sale (of which printed copies will be ready a week before sale) application may be made to the undersigned at their Office in Marine Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 5, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices,
13, Marine Street, Bombay.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. (Postage half anna.)
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov 4.

CONSOLS were still quoted at 103⅞ in London yesterday, and Indian Sterling Loan at 102½. Silver, according to Reuter, was 1-16d. per oz. cheaper at 43¾d, but Rupee Securities were unchanged in both denominations. French Rentes were stationary at 107½ in Paris.

The Bank of England Weekly Return again shows an increase of 1 per cent. in the Reserve, which stood on Wednesday at 46 per cent. of the Bank's Liabilities. In the rates of discount no change had been made, either by the Bank or in the open market.

The weekly shipments of specie to India (erroneously reported in Reuter's first telegram), consisted of £70,000 to Bombay, and £20,000 to Calcutta, all Silver.

In the General Produce markets Linseed was flat yesterday, and quotations show a decline of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in Calcutta description and of 6d. per quarter in Bombay seed to arrive. Rapeseed was quiet at unchanged prices. The Wheat market was firm in tone, but rates come unaltered for all descriptions.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, the total sales however having aggregated but 10,000 bales, of which the considerable proportion of 2,000 bales were Surats. There was no alteration in prices either for ready Cotton or American Arrivals. "Fine" New Broach with "Fully Good" is reported to have been sold at 5d. per lb. for March-April shipment; and "Fully Good" Bengal for last month's shipment, at 4 1-32d. per lb.

From New York the quotations of 9⅜ cents. for ready, and 9·80 cents, for March Futures show no change. The Receipts at the Ports, wired as 41,000 bales, were the same as last year's on the corresponding day, though 9,000 bales less than for 1885.

	1887	1886	1885
Thursday's Receipts	41,000	41,000	32,000
Fvie days' do	277,000	228,000	231,000
Since 1 Sept.	1,281,000	1,560,000	1,615,000

COTTON.—Some contracts between dealers are reported to have been made in the bazaar last night in New "Good" Broach for March delivery at Rs. 223. This morning the market opened quiet and sellers were open to take half a rupee below yesterday's rates, but as the day advanced the tone became firmer and higher rates were asked. Broach was again done at Rs. 233; and some 500 bales of Julgaum from January to March delivery were contracted for at Rs. 184 to Rs. 187½ per candy. Bengals were not to be had under Rs. 146 for "Good," Rs. 156 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 169 for "Fine" and there were said to be native buyers of the latter at Rs. 168; but exporting firms are not open to give more than Rs. 165-6, and in this as in the case of other growths, they are mostly out of the market at current rates. Of old Cotton some 1,500 bales, comprising Bhownuggur, at Rs. 189 to 192; Julgaum, at Rs. 172-3; and Compta, at Rs. 160, are reported to have been taken.

WHEAT.—Prices are maintained by dealers notwithstanding the continued absence of demand from exporters, and the want of enquiry for forward contracts in the new crops and no transactions worth noting are reported on either line.

SEEDS.—Quotations for all descriptions are steady, though generally unsupported by any business of importance. We hear of a contract in New Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed having been made at Rs 5-13-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,343 bales.
Wheat	18,452 cwt.
Linseed	8,709 "
Rapeseed	4,661 "
Gingelly	3,799 "
Poppyseed	959 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and no fresh engagements are reported. Cotton to Liverpool is quoted at 15s., and to London 12s. 6d. per ton. Continental rates range from 11s. 6d. for Mediterranean ports to 12s. 6d. for others, and 13s. for open charters. For Trieste and Venice the rate remains at 25s. payable at par.

EXCHANGE has further declined to-day. The market closed at 1s. 4 23-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 4 29-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits for the mail, but for next week's mail the quotations are as below. Some business in Bank demand was done for the mail at 1s. 4 23-32d. and in Credits at 1s. 4 29-32d., and the latter are quoted at 1s. 5d. for January-February delivery. We now quote:—on demand.

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand. 1s. 4 11-16d.	
Do. Telegraphic..... 1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight. 1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Credits " " ... 1s. 4¾d.	"
Francs " " ... 1·78½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened this morning with a good enquiry for Fours for cash at 99½, and under the influence of a continued demand the rate advanced ¼ per cent. closing firm at 99½ for money and 99 for this month's account. 4½ per cent paper is nominally unaltered at 102½.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in this market to-day and the tone for Mill and Press shares has been firm again, the business reported showing in almost every case an advance on previous rates. Luckmidas Khimji and Howard and Bullough Mill shares have advanced Rs. 5; Gordon, Rs. 12½; and Imperial, Rs. 20; while Sevadeshi are Rs. 2 down. Meyerowitz Press are Rs. 2½, and New Berar Rs. 12½ higher; Port Canning are Rs. 5 up; and Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining are quoted Re. 1½ dearer. Geyer and Co. are Re. 1 down. Bank of Bombay are steady at Rs. 790.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.
MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and local in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
*** AGENTS WANTED.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Knight of St. George, 1972 tons, Captain J. Thomas, laden with a general cargo for Antwerp, cleared out yesterday.

THE s. s. Calna, 1,469 tons, Captain R B Wood, brought to this port yesterday a general cargo and four deck passengers from the Coast and Calcutta, which she cleared on the 19th ultimo.

THE s.s. Chanda, 1,305 tons, from the Coast ports and Calcutta, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, laden with a general cargo and with one cabin passenger, Mr. J. W. Reynolds, aboard.

THE s. s. Landerdale, 1,133 tons, Captain J Donaldson, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Middlesborough (Oct. 1), laden with a cargo of railway materials for the railway companies. Miss Davis was a passenger on board.

THE s.s. Arara, 2,666 tons, consigned out here to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. arrived in Bombay yesterday, under Captain D. McKilney, laden with a cargo of 4,371 tons of coals from Cardiff, whence she sailed on the 18th of last month. There was one passenger on board, Mr. Ed. Moylan.

THE Bombay and Persian S. N. Co's steamer King Arthur, 1047 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, arrived in this port yesterday afternoon from the Persian Gulf (Oct. 21), with a general cargo, 210 chests of opium, 230 horses, and Mrs. Mossia and two children and 148 natives on deck, as passengers on board.

THE City Line steamer City of Carthage, 1,716, tons, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, under the command of Captain W M Greive, laden with a general cargo and with the passengers named below from Liverpool and Glasgow:—Mr. J. J. Jones, Miss Clayton, Mrs. and Miss Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nizel Jones and child, Miss Smith, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Shorell, Capt. Cockburn, Mr. Woodward and Mr. Dewhurst.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Commilla sailed from Bombay yesterday, under command of Captain T. P. Nailer, with a miscellaneous cargo and the undermentioned passengers for the Coast and Karachi:—Mr. R. and Mrs. Williams and one servant, Mr. Wm. Hair, and one servant and Surgeon Major Bartholomeusz—For Karachi; Surgeon Major J. E. Furguson and one servant—For C. Mandvie; and 65 on deck for various parts.—The same company's steamer Purulia, from the Persian Gulf and Karachi reached Bombay yesterday morning under command of Captain J. A. Robertson. She had on board a general cargo, 245 horses, and the following cabin passengers and 610 deck passengers including 92 syces:—Mrs. Robertson, Lt and Mrs Cahusac and two children, Mrs Ward and three Mahomedan gentlemen.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

4TH NOVEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Belgravia ...	3274	G. M. Boothby .	A	W.& A. Graham & Co.
" Landerdale.	1133	J. Donaldson ..	B	Captain.
" Bokhara.....	1711	C. R. Edwards..	C	P. & O. Co.
" Kt. of St. George..	1972	Thomas	E	K. Nixon & Co.
" City of Carthage ...	1716	W. M. Greive ...	F	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" C. Forbes ...	1591	White	H	F. Muir & Co.
" Stura	1415	G.B. D. Mauch..	K	F. Bozzoni.
" R.Rubattino	3044	G. Merello.....	L	F. Bozzoni.
" Bedouin	1276	J. H. Robson	N	Captain.
" Manitoba	13·6	Warwick	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" C.Buchanan	1585	Kewley	P	F. Muir & Co.
" Rockcliff ..	1498	J. Bafter.....	Q	C. Eduljee.
" Inchrhona..	1496	J. Macdonald ...	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
4	Cy. of Carthage (s)	Greive	Glasgow, Oct. 1.
	Landerdale (s)	Donaldson ..	Middlesbro', Oct. 1.
	Calna (s).....	Wood	Calcutta, Oct. 23.
	Arara (s)	McKinley ..	Cardiff, Oct. 18.
	Purulia (s)	Robertson ..	Busreh, Oct. 21.
	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Busreh, Oct. 21.
	Chanda (s).....	Gavin	Calcutta, Oct. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Shajehan (s)	Leftwich ..	Coast and Calcutta.
	Marli Godolai.....	.....	Mauritius.
	Commilla (s).....	Nailor	Coast and Karachi.
	Bokhara (s)	Edwards.....	London, &c.

The steamer Kt. of St. George, Thomas, cleared yesterday for Antwerp.

The steamer clan Buchanan was entered for Marseilles &c., yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Oct.
ARRIVALS.
31 Anaurus.....Cook .....Montevideo, Sept. 11.
Mira s .....Leportier ..Liverpool, Sept. 23.
DEPARTURES.
Oct. 31.—Steamers Nevasa and Rohilla. Ship Dundreenan.

MADRAS.

Oct.
ARRIVALS.
28 Navarino s .... Calcutta.
30 Narenta s .... Colombo.
Quetta s .... London.
31 Chindwara s .... Calcutta.
Wingates s .... West Hartlepool.
Oct. DEPARTURES.
29 Khandalla s .... Calcutta.
Boynton .... Colombo.
30 Kohinur s .... Bombay.
Nov.
1 Narenta s .... Calcutta.
Navarino s .... London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 3.

Divecha, Surgeon, Mad, I M S, on leave, from Secunderabad.

NOVEMBER 4.

Cockburn, Capt, Bl Wilt Regt, from leave, from England.
James, Lt, Bl, Northd Fus, on leave, from Mian Meer.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 1.

Petch, Major, Bl Comt Dept, to join, to Rawal Pindi.]

NOVEMBER 4.

Fergusson, Surgn-Major, Bo, 14th B I, on duty, to Bhuj.
Bird, Bapt, Bl, Govt of India Mily Dept, on furlough, to England.
Bartholomeusz, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Sukker.
Grehan, Lt and Qr-Mr, Bl, Norfolk Regt, off leave, to Sitapur.
Simpson, Surgn, Mad, I M S, on duty, to Madras.
Williams, Lt, Bo, 26th B I, off leave, to Karachi.
Twining, Lt, Bo R E, off leave, to Kirkee.
Coleridge, Capt, Bo, N Lanc Regt, on duty, to Mhow.
Williamson, Lt-Col, Bl, E Lanc Begt, on leave, to England.
Marks, Surgn, Bl, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Gilbert, Surgn, Bl, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Buchanan, Surgn, Bl, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Vost, Surgn. Bl, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Moore, Surgn, Mad, I M S, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Garvie, Surgn, Bl, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Jolliffe, Surgn, Bl, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Karney, Surgn, Mad, I M S, on duty, to Nagpur.
Macleod, Surgn, Bl, I M S, on duty, to Allahabad.
Strange, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 5th November, 1887.

1. The Company's Buglers will parade for practice at the Bandstand on the Oval on Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

2. The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters on Tuesday next, the 8th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

3. The attention of officers is called to G. O. 154 of September 1887, relative to alterations in Infantry Sword Exercise.

4. No. 2554 Vol. E. T Gordon, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company.

5. Members are requested to apply for their rifles at head-quarters as early as possible.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified.

5. There will be Class-firing for recruits at the Colaba Range this day, Saturday, the 5th inst. at 4-15 p.m. Members will appear in uniform at the range.

By Order,
(Sd.) RUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R.C. Corps.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.

The latest reports regarding the health of the Emperor of Germany state that his Majesty enjoys better sleep, and the rheumatic pains in the spine have somewhat abated.

MORE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SUMMONED.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Mr. James Gilhooly, Member for Limerick City, and Mr. J. D. Pyne, Member for West Waterford, have been summoned to appear before the Magistrates, the former to answer a charge of having recommended the adoption of boycotting tactics in a certain case, and the latter for having incited the people to offer resistance to the Sheriff while in the lawful discharge of his duty.

THE BROACH MUNICIPAL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH Nov. 4.

One of the Municipal Nakedars, or tax-collectors, who has been accused of defalcations of Municipal octroi duties, was to-day sentenced by Mr. Quin, first class magistrate, to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, Nov. 4.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived at Kapurthala station this afternoon and was received there by the principal officials of Kapurthala State. The party then drove in to Kapurthala about 7 miles, and were met on the boundary of the State by the Rajah. His Excellency was escorted by a bodyguard of the Rajah's cavalry, while the infantry lined the road and formed a guard of honour at the Residency.

Later in the afternoon formal visits were exchanged between H. E. and the Rajah.

His Excellency's visit here will be quite of a private nature.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel with the outward English mails of the 28th ultimo left here for Bombay at 2 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvie, left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, Nov. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India outward bound for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholera	4

The Manchester Market has been firm.

3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅛
4½ per cent. "	71⅛
5½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	43⅞

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £29,100,000; no change; public deposits, £3,500,000; decrease 500,000; other deposits, £22,400,000; no change; other securities £19,400,000; decrease, 90,000; notes and gold, £11,800,000; decrease 1,300,000; the Bank's Reserve is 46 per cent. of the liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Nov. 3.

10 p.m.	77·8

FRIDAY, Nov. 4.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	83·6
2 p.m.	86·6
4 p.m.	82·6

SIRDAR MOHAMED YUSUF KHAN, son of Sirdar Mohamed Sharif Khan, recently joined the Mungal tribe, but his present whereabouts is not known.

FROM reports received from Hazaristan, a native correspondent of an up-country paper concludes that Ayub Khan at present is at Tai Nohi in the Char Aimak Juushedi territory. This is divided between four tribes, viz., the Ferozekohr, Tai Nohi, Taka and Aimak. The population is about one-and-a-half-lakh. Ayub Khan, with the above tribes, will have neither fear of the King of Persia, the Russians, nor the Amir Abdur Rahman Khan, and he has more confidence in these tribes than in the Afghans. They are ruled by their own chiefs or leaders, who, owing to their being ambitious, are friendly to Ayub Khan. The Turkomans, who are to the east of them, are also being induced by the above tribes to take up the cause of Ayub Khan.

A REPORT states that Mr. W. Rogers, Inspector of Police, at Topun, Tharrawaddy district, was murdered, whilst out with a small force of police on Thursday morning. The dacoits fired a volley, and Mr. Rogers fell, whereupon the police fled. When his body was recovered, he had a severe dah wound, but whether this was the cause of death or the shot is not known. The body was brought into Tharrawaddy.

MR. PLOWDEN, the Resident in Kashmir, left Srinagar on the 27th ultimo, and after a few days in camp in the east of the valley, will cross the Pir Panjal into Poonj, and thence move on to Jummoo. An up-country paper remarks:—It cannot be said that Mr. Plowden's season has been a success. Politically, things are much as he found them; while his action in sweeping away the whole road transport arrangements that had been in force for perhaps 20 years, and giving the sole contract to a retired apothecary, not in the least equal to the work, has drawn upon him the anathemas of every visitor to the valley.

AT the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Secunderabad, the other day, a novel appeal was made to Major Robertson. One Mullgu, a butler, who had been convicted on his own confession of theft in a building and sentenced by they Assistant Cantonment Magistrate to 18 months' imprisonment, sought, through the advocacy of one of the members of the local Bar, to have his sentence mitigated on the ground that he wanted to get married, and that this long incarceration would injure his prospects in this respect in the direction in which he had already fixed his eye! Major Robertson, however, remembering the callousness of the law to all domestic feelings, had to steel his heart against this piteous appeal, and rejected it with—tears in his eyes. At least, the local paper says so.

A RETURN just issued at Lahore shows how dependent the Indian export trade is on favourable seasons. Last winter's crops were, in most districts of the Punjab much below the average, and the consequence is that the exports during the quarter ending 30th June last amounted to little more than one-half of those in the corresponding quarter of last year. This, as the Allahabad paper remarks, is a point which the *Times* overlooked in considering the Karachi railway question. No matter what railway service it may have, the trade of that port in the export of grain must decline enormously with the failure of the Punjab harvest. Whereas last year, during the quarter we are taking, the Punjab sent Karachi 830,000 maunds of wheat, the corresponding figure this year was 517,000; gram fell from 12,800 maunds to 9,700; rice from 2,500 to 1,130; jowar and bajra from 1,800 to 661; and other grains from 13,700 to 7,700. The exports to Bombay fell off to even a greater extent, and if the shipments from the latter port do not show a decline like those from Karachi, it is only because the deficiency of the Punjab has been made up by increased supplies from the North-West and the Central Provinces. It is the permanent and irremediable disadvantage of Karachi that it can never make up its deficit in this manner.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct, 13.

THE VERESTCHAGIN PICTURES—AN INDIAN SCENE—THREE EXECUTIONS—CHILDHOOD AND HORROR—A HIMALAYAN PICTURE—SOME WAR PICTURES—THE SHOP WINDOWS—WEDDING DRESSES—A JUBILEE MONUMENT AND A JUBILEE RESOLUTION.

THE Grosvenor Gallery has been transformed under the influence of M. Vassili Verestchagin, and hangings of sanguine crimson, suggestive of carnage and battlefields, have taken the place of the sage and moss green draperies that gave effect at the summer show to the quaint coloring of the usual Grosvenor maidens, or at the previous winter's exhibition of past master's works to the delicate fragile bloom of the aristocratic beauties of Reynolds and Gainsborough. The staircase and doorways are hung with rugs from India, Kashmir and Persia—with trophies taken in the last war from Turkey, with helmets, shields and chain armour, hideous masks of Tibetan saints and curios of every description, that show M. Verestchagin in the light of a great traveller and collector as well as in that of a remarkable painter.

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One side and both ends of the long room are taken up by seven of the largest pictures, which are isolated, one from the other, with artistic effect by groups of tall slender palms, foliage plants and ferns. Here and there about the room are cases containing smaller curios and relics of travel, rosaries, idols, manuscripts, charms; on little tables lie his books of travel, written in Russian and French, albums of engravings and photographs, and newspaper cuttings and critiques of his works. The picture that first catches the eye is the entry of the Prince of Wales into Jeypore, a gorgeous reminiscence of what must have been a most striking spectacle—the elephants with their splendid trappings, the waving banners, the gay attire, the scattered roses and above all the bright eastern sunshine glinting on the jewels and gold of the native princes, and on the burnished armour of the English attendants. If it is allowable to find a fault with what must have been a piece of great difficulty, it is that there is a superabundance of detail and a want of massing the whole effect which makes this picture cut up and inartistic. Next to this gay scene, and contrasting in quiet solemnity with it, is the interior of a mosque with a few quiet worshippers engrossed in prayer. This is more wonderful as a clever piece of perspective than from its pictorial interest—the inlaid marble pavement vanishing away most accurately to its distant point, steps and arches with out even a cobweb or a crack to relieve the monotony of their ascent or decline towards the centre of vision, all speak too eloquently of the study of "Dennis's third grade," or its Russian substitute on Perspective. "The forgotten Soldier" is a painful picture of a man dying neglected amongst the wayside bushes—vultures and eagles swooping over him anxious to secure their prey—a picture doubly painful from the fact that one realizes how often it must occur in the hurried march from the battlefield.

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Next come the three pictures under the heading of "an eye for an eye a tooth for a tooth" that have caused so much discussion amongst those who take exception to the crucifixion of the Saviour being given with examples of the execution of criminals under the different systems of the Romans, Russians, and British in India. Christians naturally resent the classing of their Divine Founder as a criminal with spies and mutineers, and even among unbelievers there are few who do not recognize the innocence of the Victim of the solemn tragedy of Calvary, so the taste is questionable that introduces this time-hallowed story amongst records of modern punishment. A snowstorm very well treated hides a good deal of the horrors of the "Hanging in Russia." There is darkness over the earth in the picture of the crucifixion, and only the faces in the foreground, full of anguish, or of hate and triumph, can be plainly seen; but in the picture "Blowing from the guns in British India" there is nothing left to the imagination—the agonized faces of the prisoners tied by the arms to the cannon, the stolid faces of their guards, and the lines of English soldiers drawn up as witnesses of the fearful scene, all is vividly reproduced and gives one a miserable sensation.

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I was thoroughly disgusted with a lady who brought up her little girl of about eight years of age to look at these horrors, explaining each carefully for fear the details might escape the youthful mind, and enlarging on the stories to the best of her ability. I sincerely hope that lady had a bad night if her little girl had bad dreams, as nothing else would teach her that painful things may be left to the imagination and only pleasant stories bear repeating.

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"Sunrise in the Himalayas opposite Darjiling" attracted the attention of some Indian people and Anglo-Indians who were in the room. Some said it was very like, and others that it was not. I daresay they were not all up to look at the sunrise the same morning, and every one knows one seldom sees two sunrises alike, which explains their difference of opinion. There are several views of the Taj, in the morning and the evening, from the garden and from the river; portraits of Hindu workmen, Tibetan Lamas, and several men and women, Bhutanese of Sikhim, in the Himalayas, whom M. Verestchagin evidently revelled in painting, though they are hideously ugly, and they can have had very few social qualities to recommend them, as he always describes them as idle and quarrelsome and an extremely superstitious people. These disadvantages, however, may have been counterbalanced by the charms perhaps of their being stolid and cheap.

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The second large room contains mostly war scenes. A fine picture "Scobelef at Shipka" gives an idea of how small is the glory of war compared with the suffering it entails. Scobelef gallopping along the line thanks his soldiers on behalf of their sovereign and their country for the victory their arms have obtained. The foreground is the field of battle strewn with the bodies of Turks and Russians, a ghastly evidence of the cost that victory entailed. "All is quiet at Shipka" is the title given to a series of three pictures, which tell their tale of the sufferings by which the quiet was procured. In the first the sentinel trudges manfully through the snow, in the second he tries still to brave the storm of drift and snowflakes; in the third, his musket and his cap mark the place where he has fallen. The sorrowful incidents which Verestchagin has seen and painted during a life of travel and incident are put before us in his pictures simply and without any effect at heightening the tragedy. He shows us the wailing place at Jerusalem, where the Jews, most conservative of all people on this earth, still bring their griefs and mourn them among the ruins of their temple and its walls; he shews us again in a picture called "Conquered" a priest saying the burial service over a field thickly strewn with soldiers, whose conqueror was death; in another place the caravans bearing the wounded from the battle, and then a dimly lighted interior of a Turkish hospital, which looks less comfortable than the forgotten soldier's grassy bed. And when we have seen them all, we come away with a sickening feeling that something must be very wrong indeed with a world that inflicts such sufferings, even under pro vocation, on its neighbour in the name of justice and right. There are photographs taken by M. Verestchagin of places of interest, a view of his studio and a likeness of himself, in which he looks keen, clever, and sharp-sighted. That he is a remarkable man and a remarkable painter, few who visit the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition will doubt. Of his manner of painting there must be many opinions: his color, especially in sky and atmostpheric effect, is not successful—his flesh tints are sometimes metallic, generally hard and leathery, and his pictures, though thinly painted mostly, are sometimes overloaded in parts so as to be in relief. This is specially the case in "The window of Selim Shisti's Monument" where it may have been somewhat necessary to give brilliancy in a picture which represented a subject in white marble. Taking M. Verestchagin's works on the whole one must acknowledge that they are strikingly clever, though perhaps not altogether what one understands as artistic.

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It was rather a relief to turn from the trying scenes at the Grosvenor to the pretty shop windows in Bond Street. I have a great weakness for fans, gauzy hand-painted Louis XV. fans, with a few swallows flighting over the blue sea, or a few butterflies fluttering amongst the heather. At Hill's there were some pretty ones mounted on gilt ivory and with a tiny knot of golden ribbon to give a finish. The newest thing in letter paper at Houghton and Gunn's is a nice creamy kind with each day of the week written, so to save trouble and time to the very industrious, indefatigable upper ten who have not even a second to waste on writing a date. Not a useful kind of paper to those who make a day for letter writing altogether; nor useful to people like me who would be too lazy to stand up for a sheet of Monday paper if Tuesday were at hand. At Eliza Nicolle and Co's there are some charming cloth costumes with edges finely pounced in a way that used to be worn long ago in silk. A terra cotta brown cloth overskirt, with a dress trimmed at the edge with black Astrachan lamb skin was warm looking and rich. Bonnets are made of pounced cloth to match, with soft fluffy borders and knots of ribbon, bows of contrasting colours starting up somewhat defiantly in front. A muff of the pounced cloth with bows, the same completes the suit.

Weddings are still being perpetrated, though London brides must long since have given up the hope of happiness that depends on having the sun shine on them. The weather of the present week would damp the ardour of any but the most unsuperstitious and devoted couple. At Russell and Allen's I was shown a very simple pretty wedding dress for a little Scotch bride. The dress was ivory silk, with bodice and train of striped silk and satin, and trains of orange blossoms buried in tulle. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white nun's veiling, made with Swiss bodices, laced over full scarf vests. Tartan sashes broad and soft with rich deep fringe, and a tartan ribbon tied at the neck and wrists gave the dresses a bright pretty finish. The hats were toque-shaped white plush, with bows of tartan ribbon and a heather sprig; and the high sandalled shoes showed the pretty bright silk stockings that were made to match the sash.

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Harrogate has had its Jubilee statue of the Queen unveiled lately by the Marquess of Ripon. The ceremony caused quite a stir even in that generally lively place. The statue has come from the studio of Mr. Frank Webber, and is of very fine Sicilian marble and very cleverly executed. Mr. Ellis, the mayor, has presented it to the borough, and so it will be one of the few Jubilee mementoes that has not brought a Jubilee heartache in its train.

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Amongst the many resolutions for which the Jubilee year is responsible, there is one that humane people will hail with joy; *viz* "that it is resolved in the Milliners' quarter, in Bond Street, that the plumage of small birds shall no longer be considered fashionable trimming for hats or bonnets." I sincerely hope gulls come under the head of small birds, for none are so ruthlessly slaughtered than they are for the sake of their plumage alone, their bodies being quite unfit for food. I suppose one cannot protest against the use of cock's feathers, because people say they are not slaughtered for the sake of their plumage only; but I will remember when plumes of cocks were worn on women's heads some years ago that the poor barn-door paterfamilias had to go without. This is what I call a hard case not on women, but on cocks.

FESTIVITIES IN THE BERARS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 2.

WE regret to see that no notice of the festive week at Akola has yet been sent to your paper. We cannot allow it to pass unnoticed, so much did we all enjoy ourselves. Lotteries, races, dances, tiffins followed each other in such quick succession that we can only imagine every one was too busy to put pen to paper. People began to arrive on Saturday 22nd, and by daylight on Monday morning there was quite a crowd on the race course to see the horses galloping, and from that moment our "Week" had begun in earnest. Those whose horses did not require a second gallop in the afternoon attended a garden party given by Mr. Bannerji at his house, near the river, in honour of the Parsee High Priest who was passing through Akola. A photographer was in attendance and the excellent band of the 5th Infantry, H. C., discoursed sweet music. The afternoons of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday were devoted to races, and lotteries were held on each preceeding night. On every other evening there were dances which ran us well into the morning, but energetic spirits were able to find time as well for cricket matches, pigeon shooting, &c. The lotteries were largely attended and in spite of some few mistakes ever which we heard many grumbles from dissatisfied losers, owners managed to gamble to their hearts' content. We will not give an account of the races as one has already appeared, but will only say that they were a great success. How could they be otherwise with a good course, good fields, good horses, good riders, and an enthusiastic gallery. The last day's racing was by far the best, as it should have been, and reflected great credit on the handicappers.

The great feature of the week was the successful Fancy Ball given by the residents, in the large room in the Sessions-house, which makes a splendid ball-room large enough to show off to advantage the pretty costumes. This ball owed its success chiefly to the fact that people were not too lazy to provide themselves with fancy dresses. The few who came in plain clothes felt quite unhappy and tried to hide themselves in dark corners. Among the ladies' dresses we award the palm to Dawn, Dolly Varden, and Cleopatra, but many present would, we feel sure, dispute our decision where all were so charming. The recollection of the sweet little Hospital Nurse will cheer many an hour of sickness, "Towels" quite eclipsed the rest of the men's dresses in its novelty, but the three little boys from school Little Jack Horner, Little Boy Blue and Humpty Dumpty came in for a large share of admiration. The handsome dress of Mephistopheles was also much commented upon, but a curious character supposed to represent a baby was somewhat coldly received. No one showed any inclination to leave the festive scene, and dancing continued till the small hours. Odd moments in the week were employed in inspecting animals collected for the Horse and Cattle Show, which came off on Friday. Owing to the late rain the number of cattle was not so large as was expected, but as a first attempt the Show may be considered to give promise of great things in future. There were native horse and pony races in connection with the Show, which afforded much amusement, also sports for natives, including tugs-of-war, &c.,

Festivities came to an end with an early dance on Saturday, and on Sunday the visitors departed, having chartered a special train to carry off their winnings. We have no hesitation in saying that the Berar races have been a great success. We hope that they may become an annual fixture, and trust that in future the local talent may come in for their fair share of the spoils.

We enclose a list of the dresses worn at the Fancy Ball.

LADIES.

Mrs. Bullock	Mary Fleming.
Mrs. Saunders	19th Century.
Mrs. Wright	Cleopatra.
Mrs. Bell	Spanish Lady.
Miss Bell	Dawn.
Miss A. Bell	Dresden China.
Miss Alcock	Light of the Harem.
Mrs. Little	Day Bream.
Mrs. Higgins	Italian Flower Girl.
Mrs. Shaw	Coming thro' the Rye.
Mrs. Kleinknecht	Harvest Peasant.
Mrs. Plumer	Dolly Varden.
Miss Saunders	Carmen.
Miss James	Hospital Nurse.
Mrs. Shute	Swiss Peasant.
Mrs. Gregory	Vivaudiere.
Miss Gregory	Schoolmistress.
Mrs. Will	Poudre.
Mrs. Rind	Snow.
Miss Warner	Study in Yellow.
Miss Wright	Little Miss Muffet.
Miss Obbard	White Cat.
Mrs. Dobb	Ayah.

GENTLEMEN.

Mr. Saunders	Court Dress.
Col. Szczepanski	Dr. Syntax.
Col. Grant	Windsor Uniform.
Col. Bullock	Uniform
Mr. Obbard	Q. C.
Col. Bell	Uniform.
Mr. Fraser	Don Juan.
Mr. Coode	Mephistopheles.
Mr. H. Cotgrave	French Cook.
Mr. Kleinknecht	Bombay Yacht Club.
Mr. Schmidt	Leicester.
Dr. Little	Hunt Costume.
Mr. Sewells	Prussian's African Guard.
Capt. Morris	Little Jack Homer.
Mr. E. C. B. Cotgrave	Little Boy Blue.
Mr. Macleau	Humpty Dumpty.
Mr. Lobb	Pack of Cards.
Mr. Rich	Sailor.
Capt. Shute	Paul Pey.
Mr. Light	Buntthorne.
Mr. Hichens	Freebooter.
Mr. Shaw	Tester.
Mr. Savile	"Towels."
Mr. Burns	Policeman of the Last Century
Major Williams	Fisherman
Mr. Glyn	Baby.
Mr. Hayes	Cardinal.
Mr. Higgins	Zouave.
Mr. Scoble	Highlander.

IN his dramatic poem, "Prince Lucifer," Mr. Alfred Austin has essayed the revival of Courtly dedications. We hardly know, remarks a home paper, whether we should most applaud his courage or admire his success in making us momentarily forget that we are in the democratic nineteenth century. Mr. Austin's book was not ready last June. How gorgeous is the paraphrase of this prosaic fact when thus sublimely stated: "To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.—Madam, on that memorable Midsummer Day, when You received the loving homage of Your faithful People I had no lyric nor Jubilee ode to lay at Your feet; for the imagination is overwhelmed, rather than stimulated, by the retrospective contemplation of the half century of Your happy Rule." There we have the courtier even in the capitals. Note how the possessive pronouns and everything that is the Queen's begin with large letters, while the lyric and the ode are condemned to appear in what the printers call the lower-case type. This pretty style of compliment is conspicuous in the next sentence, "But who can forget that in a special sense this year is Yours?" "And therefore," continues this modern Raleigh, "since I have Your gracious permission, I humbly offer you this poor gift; hoping if it should escape oblivion, that it may do so by being associated with Your touching Virtues, and may be remembered along with worthier fruits of Your resplendent Reign." There is much frankness in this confession of an author that he is hanging his lyre on the boughs of the Royal orchard. But the dedication at least deserves this fame; and who after reading it can doubt that he is, "Madam, Your Majesty's loyal, loving, and dutiful subject, Alfred Austin."

A BRITISH CORNDEALER would not be entitled to scoff at the ill-regulated condition of Indian measures. In England a quarter of wheat is 480lbs., a quarter of barley, 400lbs.; and a quarter of oats, 312lbs. The old joke,—which weighs heaviest, a pound of lead or a pound of feathers?—would be no joke at all in the case of a corndealer.

BOMBAY.

A beauteous island, on a summer sea
Of deep-blue waters, tender as the eyes
Of a sweet maiden, melting to the sighs
Of him who loves her. Throned midst song and glee,
A queenly city, with a sceptre free,
Laughing beneath the loveliest of skies;
A Naiad, shapely-limbed, I see thee rise
Out of the waves, that ripple at thy knee.
O'er pathless seas, from many a land remote,
To gaze upon thy beauty in its pride,
Admiring strangers come. How sweet to float
On thy full-bosomed bay at eventide
Flooded with glory: then the eye may gloat
On scenes, to all descriptive power denied.

J. Y.

November 1.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE BENGAL MINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the question of the abolition of the Calcutta mint is now before the public, and has been officially referred for opinion to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, it will not be out of place to draw attention to a powerful argument in favor of that measure, deduced from a review of the general course of silver imports into the two Presidencies of Bengal and Bombay during a period of 30 years, from 1854-5 to 1883-4, which was put forward in the Poona Sarvajanika Sabha's *Journal* for October 1886 and January 1887 in an article on *Retrenchment* pp. 96-99.

Giving a table of silver imports for Bengal and Bombay from 1854-5 to 1883-4, the writer observes, "of the total imports of silver during the 30 years from 1854-5 to 1883-4, which amounted to nearly 260 millions, Bombay and Bengal had between them 245, leaving only 15 millions for the other Provinces. Of these two, again, Bombay imported 161·8 and Bengal 83·4 millions, so that the imports into the latter Province average only one-half of those of (the former. The proportionate work of each of the two Mints closely corresponds to this relative rate of imports of silver into the two Presidencies." Proceeding to forecast the probable amount of work that will be thrown on the two Mints in future years, he gives the quinquennial averages of silver imports during the period for the two Provinces, and remarks that "the tendency in Bengal is to a fall-off." "Ever since 1886-7," he continues, "the imports of silver into that Province had been more or less on the decline till in 1883-4 out of the total imports amounting to £7,408,506 for all India, the Bengal share was only £1,125,988, while the Bombay figure was £6,023,591" (and after dealing with averages, he concludes) "we may, therefore, say that most of our imported Silver—as much as 6-7 of the whole—now comes to Bombay, barely 1-6 going to Calcutta, and that the current has set in in this direction ever since 1866-7." As "the work of our Government Mints is, as Mr. Cotton observes (*vide* his Decennial Report, page 243) entirely dependent on that course (of silver imports) in normal years, it is not unreasonable to assume, says the writer in the *Quarterly* "that *coinage* will, in future years, increase at the Bombay Mint and decrease at the Calcutta one. Already, as shown before, the Bombay Mint does more than twice as much work as the Calcutta one, the exact ratio being 2·4 to 1, and as the tendency of silver imports to centre more and more in Bombay develops itself, the Calcutta Mint will have before long little or no work except in respect of copper coinage. The nearest Mint to the port of arrival would also be the most convenient for coining purposes to the importing merchant," and the writer enforces his suggestion in the following terms:—"Therefore, we may say, that neither the convenience of the merchants nor the interests of commerce would seem to require that, besides a Mint in Bombay which can serve the needs of the situation for all practical purposes as the bulk of the silver supply comes there, there should be another at Calcutta and that, too, maintained generally at a loss to the Public Treasury."

Here is, thus room, clearly, for a substantial annual saving, and it is earnestly to be hoped that no "sentimental" objections, that may be urged against this measure which has been suggested by the Finance Committee and has the decided approval of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will be allowed to stand in the way of its being effective in the interests of economy.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 4. X.

"PRECIPITATE REFORMERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will "J. D. K." be good enough to answer categorically the following questions, in reference to his statement, that the young Brahman gentleman who recently returned from England has "gone through the penance prescribed by the Dharma Shastra and has already been re-admitted into his caste":—(1.) Whether the only organised association of Brahmins existing in Bombay—an association to which application was made for such re-admission by the Brahmin gentleman in question—has formally declined to re-admit him? (2.) Did the members of the association withdraw their objection and join in administering penance to the Brahmin gentleman? (3.) How does "J. D. K." make out that the penance gone through by the Brahmin gentleman in question is prescribed by the Dharma Shastra? (4.) Was there a general meeting of the caste invited at which it was resolved to re-admit him? (5.) Was there any general meeting of the caste at which the penance was administered? (6.) It is not the fact that *bhikshuk* Brahmins (priests) residing in the neighbourhood of the place where the penance was administered, declined to attend the ceremony, though invited and, in fact, refused to recognise it? (7.) Who, if any, are the Shastris living in Bombay that have recognised the penance as qualifying for re-admission into caste? (8.) Is it not the fact that the administration of this penance has added at least one more subdivision or split to the Brahmin community of Bombay?

It is necessary to have categorical answers to these questions in order to enable the public to judge between the party of "precipitate reformers" and "the educated orthodox party, which judging from "J. D. K's" letter, is not the same as "the orthodox party."—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 3. EXCELSIOR.

NOTES FROM SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 3.

AFTER so long a silence I am sorry that my letter should convey very sad and lamentable news—of the untimely death of one of the most brilliant sons of Surat, the first Gujarati Barrister, I mean Rao Saheb Dolatrai Surbhai Desai, B.A., LL.B., (London) Barrister-at-law. Mr. Desai was not so well known in Bombay as in Surat and Gujarat. The deceased was one of the successful students of the Elphinstone College and passed his F. A. Examination in the year 1873, with Sanskit as his second language. At the time he was preparing for his B.A. he studied Latin and appeared for the Gilchrist Scholarship Examination. Being first of the only two successful candidates he was given the choice of either London or Edinburgh for study. He belonged to the very respectable family of Desai of Orpad, and was a high-caste Brahmin, so it was not an easy task for him to cross the ocean. But over this difficulty his brother-in-law, Rao Bahadur Khandubhai Desai, Executive Engineer, Thana, helped him and succeeded in sending him to England. A great many friends of Mr. Dolatrai wished that he should return a Covenanted Civilian, but his father was anxious that he should take some independent profession, and he consequently joined one of the colleges in England and was the first native of the Presidency who took Degrees in Arts and Law. He also joined one of the Inns and left for home after having was called to the Bar. The Secretary of State for India paid Mr. Desai a high compliment upon his success and offered him a high post; but as he had an aversion to service he declined it. He returned to India after a stay of nearly eight years in London, and was warmly received by his fellow-citizens in a public meet ing. Some jealous and ignorant members of his caste troubled him a great deal on his return, and to appease them he underwent the *Prayaschchit* ceremony. He rapidly became a popular member of the local Bar, and was also elected a Municipal Commissioner for the ward in which he resided. He was honoured with the post of President and Vice-President of several local Associations and of the School Board Committee. The last public meeting in which he took a leading part, and over which he presided was that held to protest against the Government Resolution disqualifying matriculated and P. E. students from the Government service.

He was well established in his practice and about a fortnight ago he went on professional business to Godhra. There symptoms of consumption manifested themselves and he was obliged to return. Mr. Dolatrai, was hardly 30 years old at the time of his death, which melancholy event took place at his Sagarampura residence this morning He leaves a young widow.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Perfume "Floriline," being composed in part of honey and vegetables, is delicious to the taste, and the Chemists who discovered it, the result of all chemists and perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, at 35, Parsi-dee-cum-Kurreem.

THE DEFECTS OF BOMBAY THEATRES.

A CASE FOR OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

AN inspection of the various theatres of Bombay leads us to the conclusion that if an official visitation were made, an entire remodelling of nearly every theatre in the city, whether European or native, would alone satisfy the authorities. There is not one in which the risks are not obvious, notwithstanding the fact that so far the public buildings of Bombay have enjoyed singular immunity frhm fire. In none of them are adequate precautions taken to prevent the spread of fire in the event of an outbreak, nor in the majority of them is there efficient provision for the hurried egress of the full complement of patrons who might at any time be packed within their walls. In only one is there so much as a fire-bucket visible, and in none, so far as our representative was able to ascertain, was there either a stand-pipe or hose, whilst hand-grenades and extincteurs are apparently unknown. None of them are in telephonic communication with the fire-brigade stations, and in every case, on the discovery of an outbreak, would messengerr have to be dispatched to secure the services of the engines and men of the fire-brigade. But this is after all but of secondary consideration. The means of coping with a fire is a matter for the consideration of the proprietors, upon whom the loss would fall. What is of greatest importance is the safety of the public, and it should be the duty of theatre proprietors to ensure a minimum of risk to the public for whom they cater, and upon whose patronage the success of their establishments depend. So far as public buildings, other than theatres, are concerned, there is little room for complaint. The Town Hall is perfect and could be cleared in an exceptionally short time. The Cowasjee Framjee Institute, with a few alterations, might be rendered comparatively safe. If the trustees would improve the entrance and sacrifice a moderate amount of space to procure additional capacious staircases in lieu of the winding approaches to the gallery, danger to the public would be greatly reduced. But the theatres in the majority of cases ought never to have been allowed to exist as permanent structures in their present condition, and even if they are permitted to remain as temporary structures, stringent conditions should be enforced which would enable visitors in the event of fire, or a false alarm alarm of fire, to get clear of the building with the least possible danger of losing life, or receiving bodily injuries. Most of the theatres are constructed of, or internally divided, as well as lined, with wood. All are stocked with a large amount of highly inflammable stage appliances; many of them decorated with loose, or only partially fastened canvas ceilings; all of them are lighted with gas, and not one possesses zinc or tin scenic flats or borderings, whilst the gas jets in many cases, come in close contact witht he flimsy, dry material of which the scenes and furniture consists. In many cases, too, the principal doors open inwards instead of outwards, and thus add in no small measure to the risk of accident, with which they are more or less attended. In the majority of instances the furniture of the theatres increases the difficulties which would be encountered in a hasty flight. In almost every case the galleries are filled with chairs—not bound together by a strip of wood, the plan frequently adopted in public buildings in England; each chair stands separately, and on an attempt being made, as it would be made, to rush over them to gain the door, they would fall separately, obstructing the passage and rendering the experiment more perilous for those who would follow behind. In the cheap working of the theatres, more particularly those in the native quarter, is additional danger to be traced. In several instances it was found that emergency doors existed—doors which never had, and, possibly never could be opened without excessive effort. In order to employ as few hands, and to secure as large returns as possible, the smallest practicable number of doorways are utilised, so that one man only may be necessary for the pit and one for the gallery. All might be cleared in much less time than they are, for though four or five minutes may be a speedy emptying of a London or large English provincial theatre, it is not nearly quick enough in these, which are without either zinc borders, or iron curtains, and which, in most cases, being built entirely of wood, would burn with lightning-like rapidity. The Hindi and Elphinstone Theatres have each been standing 15 years; the Gaiety five; Bombay, four; the Victoria and Ripon, three; the Jumli Mohla and the Alfred have also stood for a number of years, and not one of them has lost a life. But it is of course possible that a serious accident might happen at any moment, and in face of the calamities of recent dates it becomes the duty of the proprietors of the various buildings, to which the public have access, and for those in authority to take time by the forelook and prevent the possibility of any distressing accident in any one of them.

A favourable opportunity also offers itself for revision of the regulations relating to places of public amusement. Native theatres, which are all within a stone's throw of each other at the junction of Grant and Falkland Roads, seem to value their performances by their length, beginning as they do at nine o'clock and continuing until two or three o'clock next morning. Then discharging their several audiences within a limited area, renders the neighbourhood for the time being "a perfect pandemonium," and gives the police an active time until the multitude disperses. But from the commencement of the performances until their termination the locality swarms with the halt, the maim and the blind, as well as persons of less reputable character, who lend to the scene more than an appearance of activity, and keep watchful the eyes of a by no means inconsiderable proportion of the city detective police.

Below we give detailed descriptions of the various theatres, which, with the assistance of the Superintendents of Police of the interested divisions, our representative has been able to obtain:—

VICTORIA THEATRE.

This is the largest as well as the best appointed of the native theatres,—best appointed, that is, as regards its play-producing capabilities. The auditorium is of corrugated iron, with a roof of Mangalore tiles, and the place, the manager assured our representative, with some degree of pride, was built under the special supervision of Dr. Davidson. This is a point which cannot possibly be disputed; but as to whether it was built in accordance with his views is a matter upon which we have no information. The main entrance is from Grant Road by a sliding door which, once open, remains open throughout the whole performance. This door communicates with the greater portion of the pit, and directly opposite it is another door of similar construction and dimensions, something like five feet wide. Its existence was pointed out by a loyal attendant who failed to discern that it was rendered entirely useless by its being securely locked. In reply to a question "Where is the key?" he replied, "Oh, the manager has it!" "And where is the manager?" he was asked. A moment or two later the manager arrived and produced the key from his pocket. "I always keep it here," said he, though, of course, it cannot be denied that to leave it in the door would be far the wiser plan. Entrance to the back seats of the pit is gained by a narrow door which opens inwards; but which, be it said to the praise of the manager, was bolted securely against the wall. A spacious verandah runs all round the building, at gallery level, and communicates with the interior by three doors which open outwards to which the windows are easily accessible, and in the event of an alarm might readily afford egress to the verandah. But here all the approval of the arrangements ends. A panic-stricken crowd having gained the verandahs would meet with a greater trial and equal risk, for a steep wooden staircase, with an awkward, sudden turn, is the only means of communication with the ground below. The portion of the building, which is utilised as the stage, is of brick and chunam, but the interior, in addition to being partitioned off and lined with wood, is fitted with an abundance of scenery, as large a stock as any theatre need wish for—but of a dry and highly inflammable nature which would consume almost as rapidly as gun cotton. The means of egress from the stage are as insufficient as those from the gallery. There are two doors, but access to them is by no means easy, and both open on the wrong side—towards the interior.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE.

The Bombay Theatre in Falkland Road, which will hold 500 people, is perhaps in greater danger of destruction by fire than any other

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

SAYAD Mahomed Taki, in his capacity of Chairman of the Mahomedan Association at Chupra, writes to the *Englishman* :—

"We were very much gratified to learn from the Simla telegram, dated 10th October, published in your paper of the 12th idem, that His Excellency the Viceroy has cordially accepted the offer towards the frontier defences lately made by His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and that our Queen-Empress 'warmly appreciates' the same 'as a fresh proof of his friendship'; and we, the Mahomedans of the district of Sarun, beg to congratulate His Highness on the recognition of his loyal and friendly intentions by the Government of India and our beloved Empress. Before closing this I must add that the translation from the native paper *Bangabasi*, inserted in your paper of the 18th instant, besides eliciting the mirth that pervades it, reminds us of a common native saying which, literally translated, would stand thus: 'To reside in cottages but to dream of palaces.' I would now only say that the Viceroy and the Nizam know their own policy and ways. The *Bangabasi* had better not exhaust its own wisdom on their account, but may save it for its own welfare. We hope the other native papers troubling themselves similarly will also follow this advice. We also sincerely say that the manner we are informed that the other Indian Chiefs have followed the excellent example set by His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad the better, so that the harangue against His Highness the Nizam may be quieted."

THE BENGAL WILL CASE.

IN the Calcutta Civil Jurisdiction Court on Monday the Hon. Justice Macpherson gave judgment in the case of Emma Smith *vs.* the Administrator General of Bengal as under :—

The first question raised in this case is what is meant by the "residue" which was mentioned in the third schedule of the testator's will. I think it is clear that the codicil refers to the one-fifth share of the testator's estate alloted under the original will to his sister Maria Smith, who had died in the interval between the execution of the will and the making of the codicil, and which was therefore undisposed of. There was no other residue, as the testator had by his will disposed of his entire estate, and it is clear from the codicil which he subsequently executed that he had no intention of revoking any of the dispositions made in the original will. The next question is as to the share which his illegitimate son, James Rattray, takes in this residue. It is disposed of in these words: "to be equally divided between my four sons then in India." It is contended that, as under the original will one-fifth of the testator's estate was vested in trustees for the maintenance of James Rattray, and as there was no absolute gift of it, that it was the testator's intention that he should only take the same interest in this residue as he took under the original will. But I am unable to put this construction upon it. The words are clear and unlimited, and it is quite possible that though the testator, when disposing of his whole estate, did not think it proper to give his illegitimate son an absolute interest in any portion thereof, he might, when executing this codicil two years later, and then dealing with only a fractional part thereof, have given to him an absolute interest in such portion. That he intended to do so was clear also from the fact that neither in this will nor in the codicil subsequently executed has any disposition made of this share after the death of the testator. The third question is what interest did the three sons Harry John Smith, Walter Tucker Smith, and George Rees Smith, take in the one-fifth share of the testator's estate which was vested in the trustees for the maintenance and support of James Rattray, the illegitimate son. The will directs that, immediately on James Rattray's death, this portion of the estate shall be divided between and among the survivors or survivor of the three sons and Maria Smith. Maria Smith, was, I have said, dead, and the three legitimate sons are also dead, so that on James Rattray's death, there were no survivors who were in a position to take possession of the estate. I think it is clear that this portion is undisposed of, and it therefore goes to the person who is the heir at the time of James Rattray's death, that person being the plaintiff Emma Smith. The demise is not to the three sons or to the survivors of them, but to the survivor or survivors. There is no gift to the three sons at all, and the case is in this respect distinguishable from those cited. The members of the class who were to take could only be ascertained at the death of James Rattray, and there were then none in existence. Without doing violence to the language used it is impossible to hold that the testator intended to give or did give a vested interest to the sons whether they did or did not survive James Rattray. The result is that one-quarter of the one-fifth of the share which was allotted to Maria Smith, and the interest which has accrued thereon, belongs absolutely to this estate of James Rattray. One-fifth of the share which was allotted to Maria Smith and the interest thereon goes to the plaintiff Emma Smith.

Mr. Hill did not know whether his Lordship intended saying anything with reference to the escheat to the Government.

His Lordship made no order in this respect, the decree only having reference to the remainder of the funds in the hands of the Accountant-General of Bengal.

The plaintiff under this decree has become entitled to something near half a lakh of rupees.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran (s), 2,000 bales hone-meal, E Pindeena ; 1,024 cwts, Lang, dal, F Masotty and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Victoria (s), 4 bales hides, C Hajibhai ; 146 cwts cloves, G. Veerjee ; 61 cwts cloves M Cutchra ; 27 cwts fish maws, B Sajan ; 10 bales hides and skins, P Edalji ; 22 bales goat skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 3 bales hides, E Fazal ; 1,999 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co ; 7 bales hides and skins, H Jamal ; 6 cwts bristles, Lang, Moir and Co ; 7 bales hides, C Jehangir and Co ; 6 bales skins, M J Joomabhai and Co ; 135 bales hides, Owen and Okell.

Bokhara s—510 cwts myrabollams, L Poonsee and Co ; 1,999 cwts linseed, Punnett and Co ; 15 cwts ivory, A R Khan Mahomed ; 8 cwts ivory, S Durvesh ; 24 cwts ivory, and 90 cwts cloves, M Dayall.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchrhona s—40 cwts buffalo horns, G Lockhart and Co.

Inchmornish s—6,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co ; 9,234 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rockliff s—4,254 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Forbes s—190 cwts Zanzibar copra, G Mottee and Co ; 2,677 cwts castor seed, D Bhanji and Co ; 330 cwts groundnuts and 117 cwts mowda seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1,384 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Amphitrite s—200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura s—6 chests opium, G Shobhagmal ; 19 chests opium, T Ghansimdas ; 26 chests opium, Tharia Topen and Co ; 8 chests opium, S Gopinath ; 4 chests opium, S Rodur.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Stura—25 bales twist, S Bijnath ; 2 chests opium, T Ghansimdass.

NOVEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran s—90 tons linseed cakes, Thos. Moore and Co ; 30 bales goatshair and 7 bales wool, J Purdha ; 18 bales wool, M Ramgopal ; 100 bales cotton, Robertson Bros and Co ; 134 bales cotton, C Purbat and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—1 case Indian jewellery, F Wooley and Co.

Victoria s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 55 cwts fishmaws, H Purdhan ; 12 cases bristles, F L Batliboi ; 121 bales skins, Owen and Okell.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchmornish s—2,548 cwts linseed, The Bo Co Ld ; 500 cwts buffalo horns, R Cadarbhai.

Inchirhona s—100 bales cotton, and 660 cwts buffalo horns, Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St George s—2,001 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Rockliff s—1,999 cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Forbes s.—1,500 cwts. gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

Iran s.—2,200 cwts castor seed, C, C. Jassawalla.

Clan Buchanan s.—3,000 cwts. gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Iran s.—110 bales cotton Breul and Co. ; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s.—110 bales cotton F. Sauquet Co ; 220 bales cotton, Punnett and Co. ; 330 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 110 bales A. S. Moodliar and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R. Rubattino s.—2,000 cwts. wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura s—2 chests opium, K. Kalooram 14 chests opium, S. Dhummull ; 20 chests opium, M. Rambhagat. 4 chests opium, D. Foolchand ; 7 chest, opium, D. Goolraj ; 5 chests opium, R. Harbillas ; 17 chests opium, K. Joowermull ; 19 chests opium, L. Brojman.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Stura s—14 chests opium, R. Jagannath ; 14 chests opium, T. Hakmichand ; 5 chests opium, P. Agarchand.

Any those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use KEMP & CO'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect, dentrifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Bottle Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

THE Mysore meeting *ought* to be a goood one, but as few, if any, human arrangements in this best of all possible worlds *are* as they ought to be. Mysore would not be singular if its racing were not all that it should be. Of course, everything depends on its Ruler, and in this case the Ruler is the right man. Anywhere is the right place for racing, but Mysore has peculiar advantages to aid its Ruler. Sporting planters affect that portion of the Indian Empire, and the 12th Lancers and Royal Fusiliers are towers of strength in racing, as in war. Add to all these advantages the propinquity of the crowd of English sportsmen whom Hyderabad State is fortunate in having gathered into its fold, and no one can gainsay the statement that Mysore is peculiarly favoured from a racing point of view. The September meeting was a distinct improvement on all previous ones. Every class of horse was well represented, and the pony fields were exceptionally good, which is not surprising when a large-hearted sportsman like Colonel Keyser runs four at a time. Arabs were, of course, to the fore, and excellent sport they provided, Mosel running a dead-heat with Wheel of Fortune for the Kungal Plate, and *two* dead-heats with Rob Roy for the Desert Handicap, which was a feather in the cap of the handicappers, who had probably on this occasion hearkened to the voice of Colonel Keyser as representing wisdom. "My horse Julius," too, showed considerable improvement, winning two races, which is probably owing to his having been properly looked after by Mr. Massey-Westrop, instead of neglected for the blandishments of love by Mr. Ross.

By-the-bye, this Mysore meeting is the last at which the 12th Lancers will assist in India. More's the pity. No regiment that has ever come to this country—barring the 7th Hussars in the days of Baumgarten, Joy, Bailey, Walter Harbord, and Lord Marcus Beresford—has raced on the same scale. Almost every man in it from the Major down to the last joined Subaltern has a stable of race-horses, and sport from Southern India has been very different lately from the feeble attempts made to get up races before the advent of the 12th. It is hardly likely, in fact hopeless, to expect that the 21st will cary on the game to the same extent. Certainly Colonel Hickman, who commands, is as good in the saddle as they make them, but though a little leaven leavens the lot, one swallow doesn't make a summer, a little leaven will be a poor substitute for the above proof racing spirit with which the 12th is [illegible]. However, Southern India must live in hope and possess its soul in patience till the 21st comes out. Meantime they can console themselves in a measure for their approaching loss by making the most of the present 12th.

It is not often we get a novelty in the shape of horseflesh in India, but last week a small batch of horses arrived in Calcutta from America and went to Messrs. Milton and Co. for sale. In looks they differ somewhat from either "Waler" or English horses, but they are short-legged and useful looking hacks with plenty of bone and level action. One pair of dark browns are the best matched we have seen this year for action, mane, shape and colour. A chestnut that we saw ridden had true action and most perfect manners and carriage, due doubtless to thorough breaking and the judicious use of severe bits proved by the manner in which he could be stopped and turned by the slightest movement of the reins.

The course at Mhow has been wonderfully improved during the last two or three years. The loose cotton soil which when kicked back by the leading horses of a field used to blind the following, has been laid and a nice crop of grassed soft going has been substituted. Under the old arrangement the timing used to be slow; but now it is marvelously quick, and when Mr. Cook saw the records of his mare Princess Maude, especially when she did her five furlongs with 12st. 3lbs. up in one minute five seconds, he must have rubbed his eyes to discover whether he was awake or dreaming. All the time records were good, and the fact only corroborates the theory of the course being such another one as the Bombay one which Providence has planned in favour of the Arab horse-dealers.

It is not generally known that the Bombay course will always, when it is available, and is not under the sea, four seconds quicker time for half a mile on an average for Arabs.

Bombay dealers can honestly certify new ponies to do their half mile in about 57 seconds, and these same ponies when bought by confiding sportsmen in remote parts are found after patient training never to improve on 62 seconds.

The prospects of the Hyderabad Polo Tournament are not particularly bright; in fact, the sporting donor of the valuable cup is somewhat in the position of the biblical host. The entries at present consist of six teams, five of which, the 7th Hussars, the Palace, the Gymkhana, and two others from the city are local, and the only outsiders are the Bombay team. As the Poona season is over, it is impossible to get together the victorious team in the Poona Tournament, but the scarcity of entries is hardly surprising when the numerous British regiments stationed within easy hail of the Nizam's capital. The Dublin Fusiliers at least might have competed, for they have the prestige of having on foot beaten Captain Hanwell mounted.

Darjeeling has at last awoke to the necessity of living up to the times and a scheme has been promulgated for providing a race-course and polo ground, which will also be available for cricket, football, Volunteer parades, and other amusements. Permission has been received from Government for the acquisition of land on the Lebong spur for the purpose, and it now only remains to level, lay out, and rail in the ground and erect a race stand, and as that open-handed sportsman, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, has promised a handsome contribution and Mr. Lloyd in "going better," the large-hearted Municipality will cap their donations with a plum big enough to render further subscriptions unnecessary, particularly as the object of the movement is, according to the local paper, to "place Darjeeling on a par with Simla." If this idea had only occurred before to the dwellers in Darjeeling, Messrs Maple and Co. might now be upholstering and decorating the new Government House in their midst instead of a Simla. Now it is too late for that, but the Darjeeling play ground may be made far better than Annandale.—*Planters' Gazette.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, NOV. 4.—The barometer is rising throughout the whole of the Indian region. The rise is greatest, exceeding one-tenth, over parts of Sind and the Punjab but is brisk everywhere. The readingsrange from 30-10 ten at Multan to 29-93 at Masulipatam, but the cyclonic disturbance over the Bay is rapidly filling up. The wind is light and rather variable in Northern India. North-east monsoon prevails in most other places, but in the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon northerly to westerly winds prevail, induced by low pressure over the Bay. Humidity has fallen decidedly in Madras. Rain is still reported from Bengal and the Peninsular, and slight showers have fallen at Chakrata and Ranikhet. Saugor Island and Silchar have received 1 inch; False Point ¾ inch; and Bangalore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, and Masulipatam, all above 1 inch

PLAIN SPEAKING BY LORD WOLSELEY.

THE following extracts from the evidence given by Lord Wolseley before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service will be read with interest :—

The tools supplied to the army are bad, extremely bad, taking them generally. You will find the picks, shovels, axes, and all those descriptions of stores are very bad. The Government of the day cut the prices down so low that inferior articles are purchased. For instance, when we sent out a large number of troops to Canada, they took out a number of axes. The only purpose they served was to amuse the people. They were absolutely useless. The pattern was infamously bad; I fancy there are many of that pattern still in store. The pattern, of course, was dense stupidity on the part of the people who bought the axes. We do not buy bad patterns now. The only thing I have to complain of at the present moment is that we buy articles of inferior quality. The price is scamped by pressure from above.

I think that our implements have always been inferior, even from days immemorial. I can remember it is described in Napier's Peninsular War that in our sieges under the Duke of Wellington we used to try and break into the French mines in order to get their tools, our tools being made of poor metal. From my own experience I can say that the tools we had in the Crimea were bad; and I am quite sure that if you sent to-morrow for an implement called the bill-hook —the common bill-hook that is used in the army—you will find that it is made of very inferior stuff, little better than hoop-iron. If you chop wood with it, the wood chops it.

Speaking generally, the education standard of the army is enormously improved. It has gone up in a most wonderful way. The proportion of men with superior education who came into the army now is something immensely suprior to what it was even ten years ago, and it goes on steadily increasing.

The Germans work their army much more economically because their officials are much underpaid. Bismarck only receives £1,500 a year—our Secretary of State receives £5,000. That gives you the best idea of the comparative expense of the two people. Perhaps our Secretaries of State are more valuable than Bismarck—I do not know.

I think the system of naval transport is unsatisfactory to the army. It gives rise to ill-feeling almost, I might say, between the army and the navy. The very moment a regiment is put on board one of her Majesty's troopships, the command of their own men is taken away from the officers, and they have a very unpleasant time of it, generally speaking, on board her Majesty's troopships, so much so, that speaking roughly and roundly, the soldiers of all ranks from the highest to the lowest, hate going on board one of her Majesty's troopships. They would much prefer going on board the ordinary ships—steam-packets and commercial ships, not men-of-war.

EARLY this month, there was some fighting between the Hazara Persha and Dehgulka tribes, who have been enemies for many years. It is said that 200 men were killed.

NUR MOHAMED KHAN, son of Wali Mahomed Khan, has been expelled by the Shinwari tribe from their territory. He is now at Tira.

MR. MAUGHAN, the Mining Engineer who has for many years acted as Agent and Manager to the Collieries at Mohpani in the Central Provinces, has been appointed by the Local Administration to the management of the Government mining operations at Warrora and Umaria.

LEATHER FROM HUMAN SKIN.

A PROMINENT physician in Philadelphia wears skin made from the skin of a negro, and he insists that the tanned hide of an African makes the most enduring and the most pliable leather known to man. A Philadelphia paper says :—

Only last week I met him upon the street with a brand new pair of shoes. I looked at his foot wear, as I always do—his pedal coverings have an irresistible fascination for me—and said with a smile, "Is the down-trodden African still beneath your feet?" In the most matter-of-fact way, and without the shadow of a smile, he answered, "I suppose you mean to inquire if I still wear shoes made of the skin of a negro. I certainly do, and I don't propose changing in that respect until I find a leather that is softer and will last longer and present a better appearance. I have no sentiment about this matter. Where I Southerner—in the American sense of that word—I might be accused of being actuated by a race prejudice. But I am a foreigner by birth, although now an American citizen by naturalization. I fought in the rebellion that the blacks might be freed. I would use a white man's skin for the same purpose if it were sufficiently thick, and if any one has a desire to wear my epidermis upon his feet after I have drawn my last breath he has my ante-mortem permission."

The doctor's shoes always exhibit a peculiarly rich lustrousness in their blackness. He assures me that they never hurt his feet. The new pair he was using when I last saw him omitted no creaking sound and appeared as comfortable as though they had been worn a month. Their predecessors, he told me, had been in constant use for eight months. He obtains the skin from the bodies of negroes which have been dissected in one of our big medical colleges. The best leather is obtained from the thighs. The soles are formed by placing several layers of leather together. The skin is prepared by a tanner at Womelsdorf, sixteen miles from Reading. The shoes are fashioned by a French shoe-maker of this city, who knows nothing of the true character of the leather, but who often wonders at its exquisite smoothness and says that it excels the finest French calfskin.

Do not for a moment think that this doctor presents an expectional case of one who puts the human skin to a practical use. Medical students frequently display a great variety of articles in which the skin or bones of some dissected mortal has been gruesomely utilized and in bursts of generosity they sometimes present these to their friends, who prize them highly. One of the dudest dudes in town carries a match-safe covered with a portion of the skin of a beautiful young woman who was found drowned in the Delaware River. It still retains its natural color. Another young man with whom I am acquainted carries a cigar-case made of negro skin, a ghastly skull and cross-bones appearing on one side in relief. One of the best known surgeons in this country, who resides in this city, has a beautiful instrument case entirely covered with leather from a white woman's skin. A young society lady of this city wears a beautiful pair of dark slippers, the remarkable lustrousness of whose leather invariably excites the admiration of her friends when they see them. The young doctor who presented them to her recently returned from an extended foreign tour, and he told her that he had purchased them from a Turk in Alexandria and that he did not know what sort of leather they were made of, but he supposed from its delicate texture it was the skin of some wild animal. As a matter of fact, the skin came from a negro cadaver which once was prone on a Jefferson College dissecting table, and the leather was prepared in Womelsdorf. The rosettes on the slippers were deftly fashioned from the negro's kinky hair.

THE STORY OF A DAKOTA MUMMY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Milwaukee Journal* tells a story of a case of petrifaction in the Bad Lands of Dakota which is only a little less remarkable than the familiar one told by Mark Twain. Here it is :—

Dakota is truly a marvellous and wonderful country. Not only wonderful in mineral and agricultural resources, but it abounds in geological formations that afford constant surprise and study for the student in this most interesting science. The Bad Lands, located seventy miles southeast of this point, have no equal on this continent as a receptacle for petrifactions of amphibious animals. The peculiarity of the soil transforms flesh into stone, but this power is not only confined to that part of the Bad Lands, but exists in many localities in the Black Hills. A case had just come to the knowledge of your correspondent that has never been made public, and proves that many bodies buried in the Hills have turned to stone. The case at hand is that of a little son of Mr. Eugene Holcomb, a prominent citizen of Rapid City. Some years ago the boy died and was buried in a spot not set aside for general burying purposes, but owned by the family. A monument Mr. Holcomb had a large monument erected, and the departed disinterred. The family expected when the shovel of the grave-digger reached the casket it would need replacing and had made preparations to that end. The coffin was reached, and as the man endeavored to place a rope underneath to twist it to the surface, he was surprised at its great weight. Thinking it was the narrow, contracted hole that reduced his strength, he made several more efforts, but only moved it a few inches, and was compelled to call for aid. Two men succeeded in placing the rope about the casket, and with a hard pull it was brought to the surface An examination followed, and upon the deceased being revealed it was found that the body had turned, not as Scripture says : "Dust thou art to dust returnest," but into solid rock. From a gentleman who was present and whose word can be relied upon, it was learned that the parents easily recognized the child. The body had assumed a dark-brown color, the features slightly shrunken, and he compared it with the appearance of a mummy. The eyebrows and hair were of a lighter hue, while the hands looked perfect. It was the most singular sight he had ever witnessed, and only the sensitive feelings of the parents kept the matter from the newspaper columns. The body was again interred, and now rests peacefully in the family lot for aught we know.

The strange transformation of this body is not the only instance recorded. The few number of dead removed has not afforded an opportunity to learn how common an occurrence this may be, but learned gentlemen tell me that when Gabriel blows his bugle, or the disinterring of bodies becomes necessary in the Black Hills country, many bodies will be found turned to stone. Yet other instance related is that of Wild Bill, murdered in Deadwood by Jack Call ten years ago. Bill was buried on the mountain side, and the building of residences compelled the unearthing of his bones. What was the surprise of his friends when they discovered that the famous frontiersman was a solid stone—petrified. This revelation may appear strange to Eastern readers, but here it is an open secret.

WOMEN WHO GAMBLE.

GAMBLING is carried on almost to as large an extent at Aix-les-Bains as at Monte Carlo. A correspondent of the *Boston Herald* gives the following description of two of the most fashionable casinos in the place :—

The more "serious" of the two casinos, the Cercle d'Aix-les-Bains, has replaced the former inferior salle de jeu with a new and sumptuous apartment, which fairly rivals that of the gay resort of the place, potiei cally and significantly denominated the villa des Fleurs. The Villa des Fleurs is "fast," and though ladies occasionally wander in there out of curiosity, it is scarcely the place to which any self-respecting young woman of the world's day would take her own mother. As often happens, however, the surroundings are prettier and more fascinating than those of the Cercle. Only man is vile. The two casinos, though taking in about 700,000 francs apiece each season, are not supposed to make much money, and do not declare dividends. They are philanthropic institutions designed for the amusement of the populace. The salaries of an operatic and theatrical troupe and of an orchestra and band, the cost of fireworks and of improvements are presumed to eat up the profits of the restaurants,the performances and the gambling tables. The Cercle d'Aix-les-Bains pays Colonne a really enormous figure for the services of himself and his orchestra, one of the finest in Europe, but it is hard to believe that money is not made over and above expenses at the Villa des Fleurs, where expenditure on the part of the public is lavish, and where they gamble for high stakes.

The gaming table is a far more liberal place than the table d'hote, for in the salle de jeu respectable but curious matrons rub shoulders with frisky and painted young persons, who would never be allowed to dine in their company at any hotel. One becomes used to everything, and existence in a continental watering place soon accustoms Americans and English to the spectacle of a duchess putting down a 10-franc piece side by side with the golden louis of a cocotte, and of a respectable and church-going citizen of the United States rubbing shoulders at cards with a cut-throat adventurer. A celebrated English comedian and a well-known singer, American by birth English by reputation and Italian by name, rarely haunts the green cloth, replacing the excitement of active life before the footlights with the hopes and fears that hang upon a nine-spot. The most desperate gambler at Aix-les-Bains is, however, a woman, Greek by birth. This devotee of the green cloth does not take her seat at the table, on account of her sex, but plays over the shoulders of sterner man in one hundred franc Bills, and she risks 500 francs with the same imperturbability that she might put down fifty sous. This woman, who is immensely rich, has a face that a painter might take as an unlovely model. The expression is that of a ferret, and the rat-like countenance has its resemblance to a rodent intensified by a nervous twitching of the tightly compressed, thin lips and the conical chin. The small eyes starefrom under a mass of grizzled gray hair; the skin is red and guiltless of the softening application of anything like powder and rix. This celebrity, who changes from the tables of the Cercle d'Alix-les-Bains to those of the Villa des Fleurs and back again, does not devote much attention to her costume. It consists of a black dress, not too well made; a black jet bonnet, and, like the true gambler that she is, no gloves. While she plays she keeps shifting and counting the white and blue 100-franc notes. When called upon to give change, she takes gold from a purse but, as a rule, she despises the metal and deals only in paper.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 12s. per bottle. Sole Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A LITERARY FRAUD.

MR. RIDER HUGGARD, the clever author of "She," has been accused more than once of borrowing the ideas of others. But though he may be found sinning in this respect, he himself has been very seriously sinned against. In the following letter, which he has addressed to the *Times*, he shows that he has a substantial grievance against the piratical publishers of America, who have palmed off upon him a work of which he never was the author :—

Those who are sanguine among us find signs that indicate the coming of a climax in the matter of American copyright. Something must be done soon. Either the foreign author must finally and for ever be pronounced to be outside of the law, or his right to some remuneration for his work, however humble the amount, must receive legal acknowledgment. For my own part, being one of the sanguine, I believe that the sense of justice of the American people will in the end triumph over the sense of the established interests of piratical publishers and the natural repugnance of the items of a great reading public to do justice to the authors who amuse and interest them at the cost of a few dollars per annum drawn from their pockets. In this position of affairs, while we whose interests are chiefly at a stake watch for the rising of the wind that will either bring our ship in or finally wreck it, the moving tale of a new development of the present system may prove to be of value. Such a tale I am able to unfold, and, in my opinion, it is one that will show the most ardent advocate of free trade in books to what an inconvenient and indecent length the principle is pushed.

A short while since I received a letter from an American correspondent informing me that a book had been published under my name which he suspected had not been written by me. To-day I received a copy of the book, of which the cover bears the following imprint. (The full stop after "She" should be noted) :—

ME,
A companion to SHE.
By H. Rider Haggard.
BUTLER BROTHERS.
New York and Chicago.
Copyright.

I am totally innocent of this book (of which the subtitle is "Window Curtains") and which appears to treat chiefly of furniture and dollars). I did not write, it, and read it I cannot. Here, however, is a sentence taken at hazard from the second page :—"I was ushered into a parlor elegantly attired *(sic)* in sofas, easy chairs, gilt mirrors, and handsome window curtains."

I think that most people who write books would object to this elegantly attired parlour being fathered upon them. Personally I have had various experiences of this nature. To ordinary every-day piracy I am well accustomed ; indeed, at this moment I am engaged in collecting specimens of 13 competing American editions (all of them pirated) that have been printed from a single work of mine. Not long ago my book "Allan Quatermain" was published from my uncorrected proofs, which by some dark and mysterious means found their way into the hands of the American firm that was so good as to hurry them into the notice of the world. The object of this delicate attention was to flood the market with copies of my book before it could be printed from the "advanced sheets" supplied to the authorized publishers, and thus deprived the writer of the few pounds he might gain by two days' priority of sale. Needless to say, it succeeded to a marked extent. These things and their like I have endured in silence. But I venture to think, and I believe all honest men, American or English, with the sense of property in literary right that a man's name should be practically forged for the purpose of imposing a worthless book upon a confiding public.

It is argued, especially by Mr. Brander Matthews, that American authors suffer similar ills in England. In the main this is not a sound argument. Public opinion in this country runs too strongly against such doubtful performances. Moreover, the American author protects himself by the simple expedient of prior publication in England. I would suggest, however, that this cry should without further delay be taken out of the mouths of the apologists of book-theft. Copyright can, I believe, be extended to the citizens of any country by a simple Order of Her Majesty in Council. Why is not this done in the case of the American authors ? Meanwhile, I wish to say this. The American Legislature keeps it in its power, without materially increasing the cost of books, to protect authors, foreign and American, from wrongs and frauds such as I have alluded to. A scheme will shortly be laid before the public which will attain this end if Congress can be persuaded to pass it into law. I devoutly trust for the sake of all concerned that the constant recurrence of discreditable incidents such as I have described may weigh with it when the matter is brought forward for consideration.

M. FERRY ON POLITICAL CRISES IN FRANCE.

M. FERRY delivered an important speech at St. Die on the 6th ult which set forth very good reasons why a Ministerial crisis should be avoided. He said :—

MENACED BY A FRESH CRISIS.

WE must not close our eyes to the fact that we are menaced with a fresh crisis at the reassembling of the Chambers. If that crisis occurs it will have greater gravity than any that has preceded it. The situation on the morrow of a fresh crisis would be more serious than in the month of January, 1883, after the successive fall of three or four Cabinets in the course of one year—Freycinet after Gambetta, Duclerc after Freycinet. Then at least there existed in the Chamber the elements of a Government majority. The proof is that those elements gave birth to a Cabinet which lasted two years. At the present moment what is there to hope for ? A Ministry composed exclusively of members of the Extreme Left ? Where would be the majority to support it ? How many months how many days, would it live ? Another Ministry of parliamentary equilibrium ? That has twice been tried, and has failed. The dissolution ? I doubt it. I should like my words to be heard by those whose prudence may postpone that baneful extremity. But it is in vain for people to say, "We will not dissolve ourselves." It is like a patient who says, "I will not die." That is of no avail against the force of circumstances.

PARLIAMENTARY ANARCHY THE GREATEST DANGER.

The greatest of dangers the Republic can run is parliamentary anarchy I do not fear manifestoes of pretenders nor do I give undue importance to the danger which may come from the violent meetings of Anarchists and amateurs of propaganda by acts. As for those who talk of descending into the street, I know what they are worth. I know by experience what they weigh in the balance of a resolute Government. They only attempt rioting when they believe Government is weak enough to tolerate it. In a recent speech by a leading member of the Radical party we were told that the Republican concentration might be reformed if only the Opportunists consented to the immediate suppression of the Budget of Public Worship and the election of the Senate. To speak of the suppression of the Budget of Public Worship in that off hand way a man must be completely ignorant of the state of mind of the greatest portion of the French population. The Senate why preserve it if it is to have the same origin and the same attributes as the Chamber of Deputies ? The two conditions imposed on us for the re-establishment of the Republican concentration are, therefore, unacceptable.

THE GOVERNMENT MUST GOVERN.

The situation, then is grave, and it is useless to dissimulate it. If we fail by the periodical repetition of Ministerial crises into Governmental anæmia, into parliamentary impotence, if Parliament shows itself sterile and paralyzed, universal suffrage will become discouraged. France cannot long bear with a Government that does not govern. She wants a free Government born of her will, but that Government must make its presence and action felt. In a word, it must govern. Governmental anæmia would not profit any of the fractions of the Republican party. On the contrary, it would compromise them altogether. Neither would it profit the candidate to the throne of France, whether they call themselves Philippe or Victor. Who, then, would profit by our impotence ? It would be that evil genius of our race who is always on the watch in ambush behind disorder, always ready to profit by the misfortunes of liberty—that Cæsarism which has left among us the germs of death, and which is not yet extirpated from the depths of the country. We might have imagined that after so many trials the poison no longer existed in our veins ; but that illusion is no longer possible. How is it possible to be blind to certain symptoms ? That legend which springs into life spontaneously, those sudden infatuations, that want of an idol and that desire to acclaim a master—what is it if it is not a return of the old national malady which has twice in a hundred years delivered this country over to a dictator ?

A POLICY OF MODERATION.

I see here among you old Republicans for whom that lesson will not be lost ; but I want to say to the young men who are here in presence of my friends men of my age have witnessed terrible things. When I was very young on leaving school I saw the 2nd of December. I saw soldiers on the Boulevards shoot down Republicans and even inoffensive pedestrians. I saw workmen, blinded and unconscious of what they were doing, jeering at the National Assembly as it was being led to Mazas. Later on I saw the country pay by the most terrible disasters by defeat by dismemberment, by ruin, by the infatuation of those to whom it had abandoned everything. I know what an hour of mad confidence may cost a great nation. Well I do not want to see those things again. That is why you see me throw myself into the struggle without care for popularity, without looking to see if I am followed, but with all the strength and will I possess. That is why in our internal discussions I resolutely contend myself with a policy of moderation, prudence, concord, and appeasement, and in question of foreign policy hunt down wherever I find it that policy which has more than once lost us, and which is made up of levity and presumption."

THE return of the river borne trade of Assam for the first quarter of the current financial year shows that the weight of the principal commodities exported fell by nearly one lakh of maunds, while the imports increased by nearly five lakhs, the total aggregate increase as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year amounting to 34 per cent. The decline in the exports was due to the decrease in the exports of paddy from the Surma Valley, and the increase in the exports to the necessary importation of rice from Bengal to supply its place. Tea, which forms the most valuable item of export, was sent entirely by steamer to Calcutta, and so was coal, which forms a considerable item in the list of imports.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.c.	790
Bank of Bengal	48,000	500	all	10 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	139
Hong. and Shang. K. Corporation	50,000	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank of India	[illegible]	$125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
India	37,320	25	[illegible]	½ pct.	110xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 0	950
Empire Fire Insurance Co	900	5,000	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 60	1,000
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 9	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 120	1,875

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.s per cent. stock	[illegible]	£100	—	—	£1544
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	[illegible]	£100	—	—	£171

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	300	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,170
Albert Glaning Co.	100	500	500	15 "	425
Albert Press Co., Karachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	700	40	400	Rs. 20	735
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Bennett Cowperje P. Co., Ld	[illegible]	100	20	Rs. 16	14
Bo mbay Cotton Press	100	125	125	Rs. 15	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,800	1,800	Rs. 600	630
Dhuleia P. & G. Co.	0	100	100	100	100
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,00	Rs. 150	1,325
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,700
Framjee Press Co.	300	600	600	Rs. 30	600
Har

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

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IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

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of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

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Is employed against the same affections.

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RHEUMATISM

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"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

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ALSO prepared with IRON

for *chlorosis, purifying the blood*, for *scrofulous affections*, etc.

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MEDAL — LONDON 1873

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INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.

Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment). LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.

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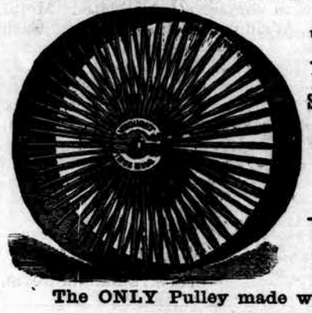

Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

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The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

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Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

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ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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GRADE YOUR WHEAT

INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.

FIFTY Prizes Awarded

THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL

GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS

IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE

HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."

PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON WHISKEY — RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHD MATHEWS & Co., Old Shippers, London.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*

"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."

"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

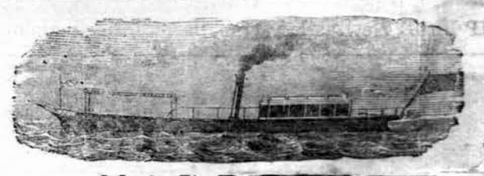
HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.



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Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

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A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.
A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS in finest Crystal, elegant shapes.
(All the above complete for twelve persons.)
A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.
A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.
All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press*, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of SOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

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Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

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Special arrangements for long periods.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and restores manhood to the most shattered and debilitated constitution, from whatever cause arising

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. The only medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the R putation of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—BOMBAY—Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Harris & Co. SIMLA & LAHORE—Plomer & Co.; Gilbe & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* to *Medical Service.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Army & Navy Gazette.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or worn from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. In a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., APOTHECARIES' HALL, PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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"LENSES."

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to call attention to their Extensive Stock of Photographic Lenses.

DALLMEYER'S.

QUICK-ACTING PORTRAIT LENSES, specially constructed for C. de V. Portraits.

No. 1-B. 2" diameter, 4½" Back Focus, 4½ by 3½ Picture (with diaphragm).....Rs. 110
No. 1-B. 2½" do. 6 do. 5 by 4 do. (do.)..... „ 220

EXTRA QUICK-ACTING PORTRAIT LENS, Rack and Pinion.

No. 2-C. 2½" diameter, 4½" Back Focus, 4½ by 5½ Picture (with diaphragm).....Rs. 265

This Lens is especially constructed for Portraits of Children. It produces Pictures in about one-half the time of No. 1-B., but the field of view is not so flat, hence for standing figures a stop must be used.

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No. 3-D. 2½" Diameter, 10½" Back Focus, 8½ by 6½ Group, 10 by 8 View Rack and Pinion..Rs. 160
No. 4-D. 3½" do. 13" do. 10 by 8 do. 12 by 10 View Rigid ..... „ 225
No. 5-D. 3½" do. 16" do. 12 by 10 do. 15 by 12 View Rigid ..... „ 290

PATENT RAPID RECTILINEAR with Diaphragm.

Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter.	Back Focus.	Equid Focus.	Setting	Price.
15 by 12	12 by 10	2¾"	18"	19½"	Rigid	Rs. 250
12 by 10	10 by 8	2"	15"	16"	Rack and Pinion	„ 205
10 by 8	8½ by 6½	1¾"	12½"	13"	do.	„ 160
8½ by 6½	6 by 5	1½"	10¼"	11"	Rigid	„ 130
6 by 5	5 by 4	1¼"	7⅞"	8¼"	Rigid	„ 110
5 by 4	4½ by 3½	1"	3½"	4"	Rigid	„ 80

GRUBB'S PATENT APLANATIC LENS.

C 3" Diameter of Lens 15" Back focus 10 by 8 to 12 by 10 field.....Rs. 90
D 3½" do. 18" True focus 14 by 12 to 12 by 20 field..... „ 115

VOIGTLANDER'S WIDE-ANGLE EUROSCOPES.

These Lenses are very rapid, and are extensively used on the Continent and in the United States. Their great covering powers combined with their rapidity make them also the Lens for groups.

No.	Aperture.	Equal focus.	Large stop.	Small stop.	Price.
0	6-12 inches.	4 1-6 inches.	5 by 4	7½ by 5	Rs. 70
3	10-12 „	4½ „	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	110
4	1 „	9 „	9½ by 7½	12 by 10	145

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This is a Lens of the rectilinear form, and though very low in price, is one of the best in the market and is considered to be equal in quality to much more expensive articles. It is adapted for groups (portraits in good light), landscapes, and figures, and all out-door work, except wide-angle pictures, and can be most strongly recommended.

For Plates (4½ by 3½, Rs. 41) ; (6½ by 4½, Rs. 48) ; (8½ by 6½, Rs. 70 each.)

CHEAP EURYSCOPE LENSES.

5 by 4 Rectilinear ....each Rs. 50 | 5 by 4 Rapid Landscape.....each Rs. 23
7 by 5 do. ..... „ „ 79 | 7 by 5 do. ..... „ „ 28
9 by 7 do. ..... „ „100 | 9 by 7 do. ..... „ „ 33

Instantaneous Shutters.

A large selection of Cameras of all kinds for indoor and outdoor work, etc., etc. Chemicals of the purest quality.—Dry Plates.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND PHARMACISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinet e without its disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability: acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individua with ordinary care may easily put them together, each severa part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thu affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the mos perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALI CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest pric
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil

has been known nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver, restorer and beautifier of the human hair. It contains neither mineral, acid, lead, or any other ingredients, of which most hair restoratives are composed and which ruin the health (vide Medical papers). It will keep the hair in any climate and has a delicate and fragrant bouquet of roses; it prevents the hair falling off, turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf or dandriff, and renders the hair soft, glossy, and pliant; it also stimulates the growth of whiskers and moustachios. It is strongly recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in Children.

GOLDEN COLOUR.

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and of darker grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 21s.; double that size, 42s.

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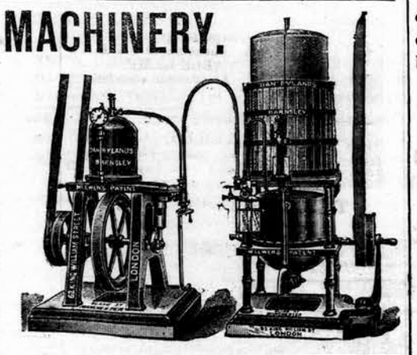

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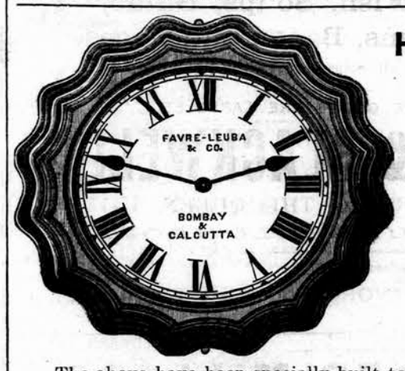

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

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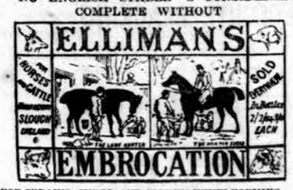

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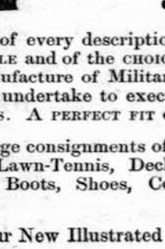

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